

This fact presents many problems. Only half a century ago the Koreans were known as the "20 million folks". Now, the South alone has 25 million. Although no reliable data on the population in North Korea is available, the UN authorities estimates it at about 10 or 12 million. When we consider in addition to this, the approximately 2 million Korean residents in South-east Manchuria, and the estimated 1 million in Japan, there are about 40 million people who speak Korean and are living the Korean way of life. This is not counting those who live in the United States and Soviet Russia. This number represents about one seventieth of the world population. Furthermore, according to the specialists, the number of Korean language speaking people comes about sixteenth among several hundred peoples who speak all different languages in the world.

However, so many serious problems are presented by the increasing population that we are not allowed to be sated with the fact that the Korean people are a unique race holding an important position in world geography. Politicians in this country should give serious contemplation to the fact that the population in the Korean peninsula has just about doubled in only half a century. Many scholars have reported on the serious nature of the problems that can arise from population increase in nations. However, most of these danger signals are hardly comprehensible to us. We are not particularly happy or proud of the rapid increase in the Korean population. At the same time, however, we find it difficult to see why we should be as worried about this matter as alien scholars would have us be. We are neither optimistic nor pessimistic about the population situation in Korea.

Many people claim that the rate of economic growth is not sufficient to maintain the rate of population increase in Korea, and therefore this "gap" must be filled by such measures as birth control or emigration. Of course Korea is an underdeveloped country. Income is low and opportunity for employment is small. But in our view, the geographical conditions of the Korean peninsula are good enough to provide an adequate amount of food for the people living in this land. Korea has cultivated land sufficient to feed its people. Besides, it has rich underground resources as well as marine resources. The climate is one of the finest in the world; and most of all, the quality of the people is outstanding. It is admitted by many foreigners that the Korean people are some of the most educated among the underdeveloped nations. What then is the reason for the current poverty to which the people in this land appear to be eternally destined? The answer is in accumulated mal-administrations. The large number of unemployed was by no means caused by the increase in population.

Korea was once exporting food. Now it is importing food. Agricultural production has decreased because the farmers found it difficult to grow grains at a cost which was lower than the market prices of these same grains. Incompetent economic policies and corruption within the government drove about 30% of the labor population out of jobs. The Government should make fresh resolutions to better the administration now that our population has reached 25 million. (CYC/k)

LET'S CRUSH THE NORTH KOREAN ECONOMIC CHALLENGE (TA 4/30 PM)

Commencement of formal trade between Japan and North Korea has presented a grave problem to the South Korean economy. The trade between Japan and North Korea has been so far carried out indirectly through the

mediation of Hongkong, but now freighters will go from one country to the other directly. Of course we appreciate the fact that this direct trade can contribute to some extent toward betterment of the living standard of our brothers in the North. However, one can easily sense that the true intent of the North Korean puppet regime is to jeopardize trade between Japan and South Korea thereby hampering growth of the South Korean economy. Except for marine products, the North and the South have almost similar things, i.e. mineral products, to export to Japan. The point is that the North Korean puppet regime is dumping these mineral products in utter disregard of manufacturing costs, whereas the ROK Government has so far failed to provide any subsidy measures for exporters in this field. For example, North Korea is selling to Japan 1 ton of good graphite for \$14. South Korean exporters cannot possibly sell the same product of less than \$18.50. North Korea is selling smokeless coal for \$11 per ton. If South Korean exporters do the same they would lose \$2.65 per ton. Tactics such as these can bring economic damage to South Korea as extensive as that incurred by the Korean War.

The only way to crush the North Korean economic challenge is for the Government to introduce subsidy measures for the exporters of the products in question. We know, however, that the Government does not have the monetary resources to facilitate proposed subsidies, not at any rate in the FY 61 Budget. Still the problem remains that a series of Government plans with regard to increased trade with Japan or economic cooperation with Japan can all turn into empty papers unless something is done urgently on this matter.

If it is evident that the North Korean regime is attempting to take advantage of its trade with Japan for the purpose of jeopardizing the South Korean economy, then the counter-measures to this challenge from North Korea should be provided not only by the ROK alone but also by the Japanese Government. Japan should give political consideration to this matter in view of the fact that economic prosperity in South Korea is essential for the maintenance of the democratic independence of Japan. (CYC/k)

* * * *

IV. Economic News

LONG-RANGE RAILWAY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM SET UP BY GOV'T: (CI 4/30 PM)

The Ministry of Transportation has prepared a 10-year plan to construct 10 branch lines and a double line on the Seoul-Inchon Railway. During the first half of the 10-year development plan, starting in 1960, six branch lines linking various provincial cities and towns, and also a double line from Seoul to Inchon will be completed at a cost of 26.8 billion hwan.

The second half of the plan, starting in 1965, will be devoted to the construction of four branch lines and the subway in Seoul, at a cost of 72.9 billion hwan. The ten-year plan will add altogether 870 k.m. to the nation's railways. (SET/k)

May 5, 1963

Worldwide Trend

Divorce Rate Growing Here in Korea, Too

By SWEELAN FORD

Why is "divorce"—a word once rarely seen in print,—in such common use today? All over the world including Korea, during the past twenty years, the divorce rate has been steadily increasing, especially in America where every fourth marriage ends up in a divorce court.

In England, civil divorce was not possible until the Divorce Court was set up over one hundred years ago, and even then, for eighty years, divorce was only obtained on very limited grounds. It was also a very expensive proposition until the Legal Aid Act was introduced in 1947. But now between 5 and 7 percent of all marriages in England end in divorce.

A survey shows that adultery and desertion are the primary reasons for divorce and together with cruelty account for 99% of all cases. There is denial of the existence of "divorce by consent" but it is usual these days to read a film star's announcement "we've decided to get a divorce." In fact, on a humorous note, there is a quip going around about a department store's advertisement, "Liz Taylor wash 'n wear bridal gowns."

Ten percent of all marriages in Great Britain are involuntarily childless and the resultant disappointment can often lead to divorce—among divorced couples, the proportion of childless marriages is 30 percent.

Although Roman Catholicism rules out "divorce," figures show over 200 marriages of that faith are annulled in Britain each year.

The Church of England is becoming more tolerant with regard to divorce and although a Bishop can now re-admit divorced persons who have remarried to the Sacraments, it is still left to the individual clergyman's discretion whether or not he will perform a marriage for a divorced person with the first spouse still living.

At the same time, should a clergyman wish to marry a divorced woman—be she the innocent party or not—he has to choose between marrying her and giving up his vocation. Similarly, under special circumstances a clergyman may get a divorce but he must resign his profession if he wishes to marry again while his former wife is still alive.

Why is the tenet "What God hath joined together let no man put asunder" no longer adhered to in present-day society? "In sickness, in health, for richer, for poorer" now ends with "till divorce do us part."

It is evident that the ideals of Christian marriage are being weakened

by the continual spread of and general tolerance toward divorce. It is no longer a social stigma to be either a divorced man or a divorcee.

Marriage today no longer hinges on each partner's responsibility to society, convention or religious rules but only on the responsibility to each other.

Psychiatrists today say, "The marriage a girl enters today has far more stresses than her grandmother's. A partnership needs much more forbearance than the situation where the wife just used to accept the idea of doing what she was told...."

A marriage guidance expert claims, "There is a great deal of evidence that very young couples come to grief more often than those who marry after 21 years of age. More often than not, teen-age brides are simply anxious to get away from home."

As the marriage age drops, the risk of divorce for that marriage goes up. According to statistics compiled a few years ago in Britain, the period of the greatest danger is between the fourth and eleventh year of marriage. The risk of divorce is greatest first women between 25 and 30 years and for men between 30 and 35 years of age.

One of the biggest factors in marital disharmony is immaturity. People always act according to their emotional age.

Let us examine the situation here in Korea where the divorce rate last year was 208 percent—out of just over two and a half million marriages registered last year, 9,000 divorces were recorded.

Two reasons may be given for this unusually low divorce rate. The first is that Korean parents have a lot more say in the marrying of their offspring than perhaps in any other country in the world. About 60 percent of all marriages in Korea are pseudo-planned. The reason behind this is the parental feeling they know better than their children what kind of person is most suitable as a marriage partner for their offspring and these mates are chosen with extreme care and with the best interests of all concerned at heart.

The pros and cons of a Korean marriage are gone into at great length with minute examination of the prospective partner's background, character and ambitions.

The other factor causing this low divorce rate in Korea may be economic. Since obtaining a divorce and paying alimony involves a great deal of money, not many people here can afford to even contemplate the termination of a marriage with divorce or

separation. Only the very rich can meet the costs of this luxury. Divorce is nonexistent in the small and poorer rural villages.

One might now ask, "How can we curb the ever-increasing number of divorce cases in present-day society?"

The first step would be to devote more money to marriage guidance. If couples can learn to become better adjusted and to have better understanding of each other, the need for divorce would not be so great.

Another way would be to make divorce less easy to obtain. A few years ago it was possible for one wife to divorce her husband because he had adopted a "Yul Brynner" haircut! Hollywood's recent rash of divorces only endorses the fact that it is not at all difficult today to shed a spouse. Actors and actresses change marriage partners as easily as they change their wardrobe.

The bulk of Hollywood divorcees show a third to rid themselves of a spouse who has grown too old for the male's emotional age.

It is clear that mature relations and mutual respect between man and wife are missing from most marriages today and unless these two qualities, together with understanding and love, are fostered and nurtured in modern marriages, more divorces than deaths will terminate the sacred bonds of marriage in the not-too-distant future.



This gray terylene coat from collection by Anglomag has pearlar and pockets.

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National Police Data

Nation's Crime Rate Up 307 Percent Since '56

By KOOKJIN AHN

This is the first of three installments on crime in Korea.

Between 1956 and 1962, crimes in Korea have increased 307 percent while the population rose 24 percent. This means crime grew 12 times faster than the population.

In 1962, 163 police stations and their 1,444 detachment posts in the country reported 723,985 cases of homicide, burglary, rape, assault, mayhem, racketeering, theft, blackmail and kidnaping.

The figures compare with 177,505 cases reported in 1956, when the population was 21 million. The population increased to 26 million

last year.

According to statistics compiled from the crime report of last year, it was found that, on an average, there was a homicide committed every two days; a burglary every eight hours; one rape each day; an assault each 30 minutes; mayhem every 30 minutes; a theft every six minutes; and a kidnaping every two days.

Poverty-ridden families indicated the highest rate with 23 percent of 80,203 cases examined.

Among other causes were broken homes, self-depravation, personal grudges and greed.

In a study of 86,453 criminals arrested, police found that most felonies were committed by people

between 21 and 40 in age.

The study showed that 203 in that age bracket were held accountable for homicide.

It also indicated that 26 youngsters aged 15 to 20 committed the same crime while assaults and mayhem were effected by 4,304 youngsters in that same age bracket.

Three hundred and seventy nine youngsters arrested for other offenses were not yet 15, according to the study.

There were 73,295 juvenile crimes reported last year of homicide, burglary, rape, racketeering, blackmail, theft and kidnaping in the country.

The juvenile crime rate was 10 percent of the total

crime cases reported. But juvenile crime itself increased 38 percent over 52,964 cases of the previous year.

Some of the motives of juvenile crime were of the same nature as those of adults: Poverty (22 percent) and family trouble (18 percent).

Among other motives were association with bad friends (16 percent) and total lack of concern by parents (12.6 percent).

Although crime shows an upward trend in spring when food is running short and outdoor life is increasing, there is no substantial difference throughout the four seasons, according to police statistics.

(To Be Continued)

*Korea Republic
May 7, 1963*

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NEED FOR BIRTH CONTROL (PI 4/30 AM)

The results of a census taken on 1st of December last year have been announced. There are in our country a total of 24,990,000 people, an increase of 3,460,000 over the figure of 1955, showing an annual increase of 600,000. Men exceed women by 87,500, dispelling our former concept that the female sex outnumbered its male counterpart, and the proportion of farming and non-farming families was 44% versus 56%, thus revealing that farming households are less numerous.

The most important matter, however, is the problem of the appalling rate of increase in population, 2.8% or 600,000 people a year, which is an excessive burden on our present level of economy. Last year's rate of economic growth was only 2.3% whilst the population went up 2.83%, a substantial decrease in per capita income. We may perhaps blame the low rate of economic growth last year on the political confusion but even supposing a maximum rate of 5% increase, the burden of 3% increase in population will nullify its benefits, and our backward economy will always stay at its low level.

Kms

SUMMARY OF IDEAS DISCUSSED
AT STUDENT WORK CONSULTATION
Onyang, Korea - April 5-7, 1962

The Korean Student Christian Movement was host to a national Consultation on Student Work from April 5 to 7. Thirty pastors, professors, students, student workers and missionaries participated in a two-day study of opportunities for campus evangelism in Korea.

Problems:

1. Korea has been exposed to Christianity so recently that evangelism confronts a culture deeply rooted in other religions - even Christians use vocabulary borrowed from traditional faiths and sometimes do not comprehend the true christian meaning of the words.
2. There is a widespread idea that Christianity is primarily concerned with a world beyond this one.
3. Among Christians and in the society at large there is much lack of understanding of the sCm.
4. The Church has continued to think of mission fields in terms of geographical areas.
5. Protestant divisions render united ministry difficult in campuses where sectarian witness may close the door to all.
6. The theological education since the Japanese era has not included college training for most pastors. Only by unusual private scholarship or by study abroad can a pastor comprehend the intellectual world of the university. Some pastors view the university as an unlikely field for evangelism. University - trained persons sometimes fail to understand the messages of the pastor.
7. There are few Christian faculty members in many of the non-Christian universities.
8. Churches and missions have continued to give priority on persons and funds to Christian institutions which now enroll less than one-fifth of all students. This, while desirable for the Christian institution, seriously limits the work which might be done to evangelize other campuses.
9. The arrival of several new workers from various missions introduces confusion over patterns of approach - union on-campus, local church oriented, centers for students or some combination of two or more patterns.
10. A decade or more of confusion between KSCM and YWCA*YMCA shows promising signs of diminishing, but new problems arise with the more recent arrival of the Inter-Varsity Fellowship and Campus Crusades for Christ. If, in addition, denominational student work should be aggressively developed, the likelihood of confusion and/or conflict would be much increased.

Advantages:

1. At least 79 of 83 of Korea's colleges and universities are open to voluntary Protestant student activity. Several administrators of non-Church related institutions plead for evangelists. In the whole system of higher education, the percentage of Christian administrators is proportionately very high. There must be few non-Christian lands where so many doors are open.
2. Traditional religions in Korea are dormant. Christianity alone is dynamic.
3. Curiosity about the gospel is widespread.
4. Interdenominational or non-denominational Christian groups have already been established on 52 of the 83 campuses. Every major institution of higher education has such a group except the two large non-Christian religious institutions (Buddhist and Confucian).
5. Since July 2, 1969, The Korean Student Christian Council has grown markedly in usefulness, strengthening union Christian effort in the campuses.
6. There are many signs of growing interest and concern for campus evangelism in the churches and missions.

Recommendations:

1. That the task of the sCm and the church be recognized as one mission with the sCm as a lay movement bridging the gap between the church and educational world.
2. That emphasis be laid upon the relevance of Christianity to contemporary knowledge, both the sCm and the church joining in study and prayer to this end.
3. That Christians be alerted to see that the university is a most challenging and strategic field for witness - a sphere of society rather than a geographical area - an area where the sCm has already established itself as a missionary community, a campus outpost of the church.
4. That the approach to the campus be made in unity in every possible instance, that is, that the Korean Student Christian Council be further strengthened as an agency of cooperation and that even where structural unity is impossible student workers and agencies be related in mutual recognition and cooperative effort. To this purpose it was suggested that KSCC be enlarged to represent centers and/or other denominational work.

5. That the campus program be further strengthened as follows:

- a. by continued stress upon Bible study as the central fact of campus program. (Only in this way can the sCm have a genuine Christian base in a society so deeply imbued with other religious ideas.) This study should include the whole Bible and should emphasize the relevance of the gospel of Christ to this present world.
- b. by further expansion of publications which relate the message of scripture to the life needs of students.
- c. by earnest and friendly witness in word and deed to non-Christians among faculty members and students.
- d. by recognizing the special opportunities for witness at both the high school and college age level. While outreach for Christ at the college level is a primary task widely known, it should also be noted that Korean students are required to make crucial vocational choices at the high school level. Literature and program should be geared to the peculiar needs of both groups of students.
- e. by concentrating upon spiritual rededication and leadership training for adult advisers and student officers. This may be done through prayer retreats, study conferences or seminars in which there is earnest Bible study, demonstrating how local groups can carry on such study fruitfully and can convey the message to non-believers through spoken witness and Christian service.

6. That churches and missions be urged to provide personnel and supporting funds to further extend the work of the sCm, especially at the campus level.

Conclusion:

The sCm seeks to be faithful to its call to be the community of the people of God, a living part of the body of Christ, doing His work in the university and high school. In doing this it needs the prayerful support of all who love the Lord Jesus Christ. It stands on an important frontier of national life, confronting a remarkable missionary opportunity. It can be said in all truth, that "the fields are white unto harvest."

capital and advanced technology in their agriculture. On the other hand, such countries as Greece, Iran, China, and including Korea have not advanced so rapidly in productivity. As a result, their competitive position in the international market has declined, and they have little to sell in support of expanding populations and expanding demand.

In other words, the advanced countries are now serving as the suppliers of food as well as raw materials produced through their strong industrial capacity. This can be seen to some extent in the countries of Europe which have traditionally played the role of buyers of raw materials and food, but which now, however, as the result of revolutionized agricultural methods, have enormously increased their agricultural productivity. Through this, they have to a great extent become self-sufficient in the production of food and raw materials previously imported from the traditional supplying countries in the temperate as well as the tropical zones.

In Korea, where from 65 to 70 % of the population are engaged in agriculture, it is still necessary for the country to rely upon imports of food and raw materials from the United States . . . a country in which only 10% of the population is engaged in agriculture.

b. International Specialization theory must be reviewed.

From what I have just said, it is apparent the Theory of International Specialization must be reviewed, inasmuch as certain countries in the temperate zone which still rely on traditional production techniques have been deprived of export markets.

These countries, for example, are also suffering in general from growing population pressures.

c. Geographic considerations.

Korea is in the backwaters of the international community, and has no virgin lands upon which to draw for a supply of raw materials. Nor is there a readily available market for the products of Korea. In years past, Manchuria and China supplied food to Korea in return for some light industrial products. No such markets now lie in close proximity to the Korean peninsula.

d. Population pressures.

Only in recent years has it become apparent the pressures of an increasing population are one of the important factors working against the economic development of the country. In the past, as well as some cases in the present, a large family has been recognized as a sign of prestige, with no thought having been given to the effect large families were having on economic advancement . . . either on an individual basis, or on a national scale.

e. Consumption pressure.

One unfortunate fact among many underdeveloped countries today is that the people of those countries have learned to enjoy high quality cigarettes, sugar, automobiles, and other luxuries, which are either taken for granted, or are in some cases essential in more advanced countries, without having first learned how to produce such goods.

4. What Korea can do to make itself a respectable member of the international economic community.

a. Theoretical framework without resorting to the Comparative Costs Doctrine.

It may be pointed out that we may benefit from international specialization . . . by which I mean that we should concentrate on the line of production in which we have relative advantage . . . and I would like to emphasize the relative, and not the absolute advantage. For instance, by comparison, the productivity of Korean farmers compared with those of the United States, let us say, in the lines of rice, soy beans, wheat, etc., may be low, yet that does not preclude the possibility of gaining advantage from international specialization. Let's take our productivity as a percentage of the United States, using the United States as 100. Let's say that rice is 60, soy beans, 80; and wheat, 40. Under such circumstances it would be to the advantage of Korea to concentrate on the production of soy beans which may be exported in return for wheat, assuming there are no transportation costs. We may, by applying ten units of labor to the production of soy beans, be able to obtain the same amount of production that would have required 20 units of labor in the production of wheat. This was most clearly stated by the founder of this theory, David Ricardo, who made the illustration of the production of cotton cloth versus wine. Theoretically, wine can be produced in England by raising grapes in greenhouses. Yet it is very apparent it is far better for the English to produce cotton cloth, and let the Belgians produce wine, rather than for the English to try to produce wine themselves.

b. Land utilization.

Most of the land in Korea, except the 15 to 20% under cultivation is going idle without contributing in any practical way to the economy of the country. This land can be made productive, however, if great enough effort is made. I would like to cite the example of the Dutch people who reclaimed the Zeudersee. The Dutch people had no rocks in their country, and had to import them from Germany. They then built a dike across the Northern sea for a length of some 40 kilome-

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NEWSLETTER

June 1, 1963

JUNE MEETING

You are invited to attend the June meeting of the University Club.

Guest speaker for the evening will be Dr. Waldemar J. Gallman, Advisor to Foreign Service Institute, Ministry of Foreign Affairs. His subject will be:

"Highlights of 35 Years Experience in Foreign Service in Latin America, Eastern Europe, Western Europe, Africa, and Middle East"

TIME: 7:30 P.M.
DATE: June 11, 1963
PLACE: Kookmin College
(Room 601, fifth floor)

Please bring your friends and listen to an authoritative of this important subject! Non-members are welcomed.

MAY MEETING

The University Club members and guests enjoyed the speech made by Mr. LEE Kie Hong (Daniel), the Assistant Chairman in charge of planning of the Economic Planning Board, on May 14, 1963. After his speech there was a very interesting question and answer period. Following is the manuscript of Mr. LEE's speech:

KOREA'S PLACE IN THE INTERNATIONAL ECONOMY

Daniel Kie-Hong LEE

1. From the economic point of view, as well as others,
the European continent is growing as one nation.

Economy of scale is today working in favor of greater markets, a fact which may be observed in the development of the American economy, and which in the United States has resulted in a more extensive division of labor within the country. The same phenomenon of expanding markets is being repeated in Europe today in the form of the Common Market. The most outstanding accomplishment of the Common Market has been the gradual reduction of traffs--reductions which have come about even sooner than scheduled.

The benefits which the Common Market has produced are many and varied, however. The extent of freedom allowed ordinary travelers of the E E C countries among the various member countries is impressive even to the casual observer. Also impressive is the flow of traffic along the Rhein River, where the flags of Germany, France, and the Netherlands, as well as all the other E E C countries, may be seen.

2. An underdeveloped economy is often partly the result of an overly strong feeling of nationalism.

There is in many of the developing countries, and especially those which have only recently gained political independence, and those in which there still lingers a memory of an era of colonialism, a tendency to place nationalism on a higher plane than the economic benefit which would result from the bettering of relations with formerly dominant nations.

When such an attitude prevails there are often strict, although sometimes more or less artificial, restrictions on commerce and travel between two countries, as in the case of Japan and Korea, or to cite other examples, some of the South Asian countries as Burma and Indonesia, where feelings of nationalism are very high.

3. Korea's handicap in the international economic community.

a. Being primarily an agricultural nation, Korea has an unfavorable economic structure.

According to the G A T T study on the trend of world trade in the 1950's, agricultural countries in the temperate zone suffered in general from secular stagnation in their economies. Nevertheless, such countries as the United States, Canada, Australia, and to some extent some of the South African countries, have undergone drastic transformation in their agriculture systems through the extensive use of

ters, and as a result, the cows may be seen peacefully grazing on this reclaimed land. This should serve for us as a reminder of what can be done in our country, where we have a large area of unreclaimed land and unutilized hillsides and mountains.

c. Utilization of excess manpower.

Koreans are intelligent and reasonably hard-working people, and yet hundreds of thousands of them are not properly employed in productive endeavor. Recently, the Government has attempted, through the National Construction Service. Because of poor mobilization, a lack of experience, and improper guidance, however, the plan seems to have been more or less unsuccessful. Nonetheless, I still believe our surplus manpower and our idle land are practically the only two major resources left to us, and that these are simply waiting for economic utilization.

d. Mobilization and discipline

As individuals, Koreans are generally quite capable and resourceful, and yet very often these individual qualities are not fully demonstrated when the Korean people are brought together to work as a group. Because Korea does not have the background of a traditional feudalistic society, in the true sense of the word, the Korean people have never been given the opportunity of working together in various fields. This, however, is necessary in modern industry, and particularly requires the enforcement of discipline.

CLUB NEWS

It is our pleasure to welcome the following new member, accepted in our Executive Committee Meeting of May 21, 1963:

Mr. Benjamin B. Weems, 49, American; Assistant Program Officer, USOM; graduated from Duke University (1939), majoring in Education, History; degree, A.M., and from Georgetown University (1955), majoring in International Relations; degree, M.A.. He is the younger brother of Mr. William R. Weems, one of the active members of the University Club.

NEWS OF MEMBERS

- 1) We regret that Mr. William R. Weems, former Training Officer at USOM, who had rendered valuable assistance to the Club in many ways, left Korea on May 15. He

expressed the wish to remain as an associate member.

- 2) Mrs. Winifred T. Hall, the Secretary of the University Club Executive Committee went to the United States for her home leave. She will come back in August of this year.

II. DISCUSSIONS ON SOCIAL WELFARE:

RECENT CHANGES IN THE KOREAN FAMILY

Miss Tedda Ronnenkamp Holst
Catholic Relief Services - NCWC

Some remarks on the traditional Korean family. The close kinship ties, roles of the different family members. Filial piety and ancestor worship. The extended family.

The effects of the wars, division of the country, influx of refugees and repatriates on the general socio-economic conditions of the country.

The effects on the family of industrialization and urbanization: weakening of the family ties, changing roles of the family members, individualization.

Greater independence of the youth, but also greater insecurity. Gap between city and province.

Some of the main social problems today like abandonment of children, vagrant children, juvenile delinquency, increase in violent crimes, prostitution, suicides and their relation to the changing family life.

Necessity of extended youth group work and family case work as a means of better service and prevention.

Only 20% of Seoul's present residents were born in Seoul - estimate.

II. DISCUSSIONS ON SOCIAL WELFARE: NEW ASPECTS OF WORK WITH ORPHANS

Rev. Marlin L. Nelson
Korea Director,
World Vision

A. Why so many "orphans" in Korea?

1. Results of the shooting war
 - a. Immediate
 - b. Lingering
2. Results of the economic war
 - a. Babies abandoned
 - b. Children begging
3. Results of the moral war
 - a. Immorality
 - b. Juvenile delinquency

B. The over-age "problem"

1. Redefine as "opportunity"
2. Possible opportunities
 - a. Scholarships
 - b. Vocational training
 - c. On-the-job training
 - d. Marriage
 - e. Military service

C. Efforts to place orphans in homes

1. Legal adoption
 - a. Abroad
 - b. In Korea
2. Send to relatives
3. Assist widows after leaving institution
4. Day nurseries for poor families

D. A glance into the future

1. Higher government requirements and closer supervision
2. Closer cooperation among assisting agencies
3. Increased economic difficulties with rising prices and additional needs as children become older
4. Experiments in various uses of social welfare institutions
5. A note of optimism

1962 - 883 W.V. orphans placed in Korean homes.

II. DISCUSSIONS ON SOCIAL WELFARE:

PROBLEMS OF PROSTITUTE PREVENTION AND REHABILITATION

Mr. Gardner W. Munro
Director
International Social Service.

Introduction: The so called "oldest profession" in the world is flourishing in Korea with estimates running as high as 80,000 ^{and} carrying practitioners. Programs of prevention and rehabilitation are minimal and it would seem the reason for this is a cluster of inter-related factors.

Factors:

1. Historic tradition of prostitution and concubinage
2. Changing family values and social disorganization
3. Low standard of living which makes prostitution appear unduly attractive
4. Conflicting community attitudes
 - a. Korean government
 - b. United nations command attitude
 - c. Korean community
 - d. Western community
5. Legal dilemma

Present Programs in K.A.V.A.:

1. Rehabilitation centers
2. Travellers' aid
3. Related child care

Korean Programs:

1. Rehabilitation centers
2. In-service training
3. Job placement
4. Related child care

Conclusion:

Realistic programs of prevention and rehabilitation cost money but because of the legal dilemma no way has yet been found to tax what is an illegal activity so that the most lucrative profession for women is on the one hand not as profitable, and on the other is mock to pay for the prevention

Problems of Prostitute Prevention and Rehabilitation (Cont'd)

and rehabilitation of new members. If funds could be raised from a direct or indirect tax on the profession, these could best be spent on a carefully planned, all inclusive government program including

1. Family welfare and casework services
2. Rehabilitation center with programs geared both to the emotional need of the girls and the reality of the job market
3. Job placement services
4. Ancillary child welfare services
5. Ongoing research and evaluation

Prostitution outlawed in 1945.

2700 practicing prostitutes estimated in Seoul.
10,000 " " " " in Kyungpido - (40% of them live only with one GI at a time)
38% " " have only 3rd grade education

WORDS OF GREETING BY THE AMBASSADOR TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

I am grateful to you for this opportunity to offer greetings in celebration of the 50th Anniversary of the organization of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Korea.

Greeting you in this fine Youngnak church today, I am humbly conscious of the long history of friendship and association between the American diplomatic mission and this great church, representing Korea's first and largest Protestant denomination. Our diplomatic mission and your religious mission started together in Korea within a year of each other. When the first missionary and the first resident Presbyterian, Dr. Horace W. Allen, entered Seoul on September 22, 1884, he was at once appointed physician to the new American Legation which had itself been established in Korea the year before. Dr. Allen was subsequently appointed Secretary in the American Legation in 1895, Minister Resident and Consul General in 1897, and Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in 1901, a post which he held until 1905. I feel his spirit must somehow be among us as I give my greetings to you today. He symbolizes, more than any other man, the closeness between us.

Since that day, the Presbyterian Church has played no insignificant role in the relations between the West and Korea. As an American, I am especially pleased by the deep interest and constructive concern shown by a succession of American Presbyterian Boards. Your representatives have displayed a continuity of interest and devotion to this country of which any American must be proud. Among those with us today, I think of Samuel Moffett, your Commission Representative, whose father was the first Moderator of your Presbytery; of Horace Underwood, whose grandfather was the first Moderator of your General Assembly elected fifty years ago; and of many, many more. No one can think of records such as these without humility and gratitude.

Yet even more important than any individual achievement has been the contribution made by the General Assembly itself. It represents, today as it has for fifty years, one of the first operating democracies in Korea. 275 delegates are here today. Each is elected from the Presbytery which is itself elected by your thousands of churches and represent your 375,000 members. Western in origin, democratic in concept, this Assembly has long since become uniquely Korean. Since Dr. Moffett relinquished his place decades ago, all your Moderators have been Korean. Your new Moderator, the Reverend Yi Kee Hyuk, stands before us not only as a church and spiritual leader, but as a linear representative of what is, probably, Korea's oldest institutional democracy.

Thank you for the opportunity you have given me to share this great anniversary with you. I extend this morning my congratulations and my highest hopes for the future of this church and of you all.

Samuel Berger
United States Ambassador to Korea

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The Yonsei Annals

Vol. II No. 7

연세춘추제 335호부록

Monday September 2, 1963

Posthumous Medal To Dr. Underwood

The late Dr. Horace G. Underwood, founder of Yonhi, was awarded the presidential Medal of Merit at the 18th Anniversary of Korean Independence held at the Seoul Stadium on August 15.



Dr. Underwood

The presidential order was awarded for his life-long contributions to Korea in the development of modern education and as the founder of one of the first schools in Korea.

Dr. Underwood, born in England and educated in the United States, came to Korea as one of the first American missionaries in Korea with a firm belief in the value of religious activities in unpopulated countries.

With a broadening knowledge of Korean language and culture, Dr. Underwood spent 32 years of his 57 years devoting himself to the dream of a better tomorrow for Korea. Beside his constant missionary and educational work, he was a warm-hearted father to poor orphans.

Engineering Research Center Established

Yonsei Engineering Research Center, annexed to Yonsei University, was established on August 1 by the faculty of the College of Science and Engineering, Yonsei University as the first one of its kind in Korea.

The center was established to develop engineering techniques which are based on a very weak foundation. It will contribute to the development of national industry as a whole by raising standards of industrial methods. The center includes five divisions, Chemical Engineering and Electrical Engineering among them.

Prof. Han Manchun, Dr. of Engineering, was elected Director of the Center at a general meeting held August 1.

The Center put forth the reasons for its founding in a pamphlet: "The center shall conduct research into the applications as well as the theories of Engineering which can contribute to industrial development, issue publications, publish results of research, give a training course and make a studies of specific problems when requested from outside."

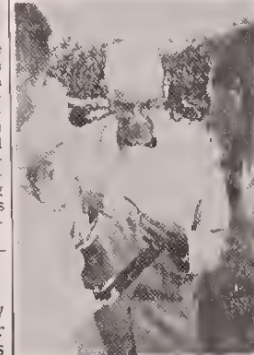
Thanks To Dr. & Mrs. Adams

On August 5, President Yun In Ku conferred a Letter of Thanks on Dr. and Mrs. Adams in honour of their meritorious accomplishments in missionary and educational work in Korea.

A former trustee of Yonsei University, Dr. Adams and his wife had devoted themselves to the cause of missionary and educational work in Korea since 1921 and had contributed to extending education, founding many churches and missionary schools.

Dr. Adams was a trustee of Yonsei University for 14 years, from 1948 to 1963, and was Dean of Kye Myung Christian College in Taigu.

In the light of his great contribution to the progress of Korean education, the government authorities presented him the Order for Cultural Merit on July 1, 1963.



Dr. Adams receives a present.



Dr. Chang cuts his birthday cake.

Dr. Chang's Sixtieth Birthday Celebrated

The sixtieth birthday of Dr. Chag Kiyon, former Vice-president of Yonsei University, was celebrated at the Chosun Hotel, 3 p.m., August 3.

The congratulatory party, prepared by faculty members and the Alumni Association of the College of Science and Engineering, was attended by about 300 guests including the Vice-president, Dr. Cho

Dongsu.

The party was presided over by Mr. Kim Yongsoo, Chairman of the Alumni Association. After his opening speech Dr. Cho followed with a congratulatory speech. Dr. Chang said in reply, "I would like to express my heartfelt thanks to all of you, friends and companions, for this wonderful occasion, and in return I will do my best for the progress of Yonsei."

Dr. Chang, who has served over twenty years at Yonsei, made the day more meaningful by expressing his intention to use the gifts for scholarships in Science and Engineering.

Out-of-towners Hunt For Cheap Lodging

"Why isn't there any dormitory for men on this huge campus?" This is the first question from visitors to the Yonsei campus. In fact there are two dormitories on Yonsei campus, only for women: one is for about 150 nursing students and the other for about 30 students. This is enough for only one tenth of all out-of-town students.

Figures for last term showed that 1,054 Yonsei students live in private lodging houses, and 702 students rented rooms and cooked for themselves near the campus.

Students face dilemma this semester as monthly rates for room and board have jumped up about 50 percent in private lodging houses: from 2,000 Won to 4,000 Won, while the Aloha, one of the girls' dormitories on the campus, costs only 1,500 Won per month.

Inflation in Korea, caused by the rice shortage and lack of foreign currency, particularly affects out-of-town students and their living condition will be worse than ever.

It will be hard to help them greatly even though the government has issued rice cards to 32,000 out-of-town students out of the 87,000 college students who live in Seoul. They are hunting for cheaper rooms and hoping that Yonsei will build a proper dormitory.

Dietician Lee Kiyull to U.K.

Lee Kiyull, associate professor of Biochemistry and Nutrition, College of Medicine left Korea for The United Kingdom on July 27 to participate in the Sixth International Congress of Nutrition.

The conference was held at Edinburgh, from August 9 to 15. She was to present a paper, "Some Effects of High and Low Sodium Intake on a Vegetarian Diet in Korea."

Professor Lee's work was supported by a grant from the China Medical Board of New York and her travel expenses by the Korea-American Foundation.



Prof. Lee

MUSICAL & LITERARY CONTEST

The annual music and literary contest, sponsored by Yonsei University have been a great chance for junior and senior high school students to express their talents in those fields. Details for this autumn's are as follow:

Graduation Ceremony For 13 Doctors

Graduation ceremony for second semester 1963 was held in Grand Auditorium on August 31, presided over by President Yun In Ku, D.D.

The ceremony commenced with a report from assistant professor Kim Dongkil, Dean of the University followed by a prayer by the University Chaplain. Diplomas were given by President Yun to 166 senior students; 136 Bachelor's, 17 Master's and 13 Doctor's.

The theses of thirteen Medical Doctors were passed by Graduate School and seventeen Masters' applicants passed the oral examinations given on August 21 and 22.

Any student enrolled in junior and senior high schools can participate in the musical contest which is sponsored by the Dept. of Sacred Music. This fourth musical contest will be held at the Grand Auditorium on October 10. Categories are piano, violin, vocal solo, cello, wood instrument, composition and chorus. Students who wish to participate in the contest should apply to the Dept. of Sacred Music, Yonsei Univ. between August 20 and August 15.

The literary prize contest for senior high school students involves six categories: short story, scenario, poetry, essay, drama and criticism. Literary works should be submitted to the Yonsei Literary Society by Sept. 7.

Gifts From Village To Be Distributed

The student body of the College of Commerce and Economics disclosed that 1,000 handkerchieves, gifts from the sister village of the students of Commerce and Economics, will be distributed through the class monitors on September 2.

By way of thanks for their gifts, The Student Body of Commerce and Economics plans to build a bridge over a brook at Poomkok Ri, Chung Wdu Kun, Chung Buk Province, that causes suspension of traffic during hard rains. Students will start to collect contributions from September 2 in order to accomplish this plan.

A New Meaning of The Law

By Hahm Pyong Choon
Assistant Prof. of Law

Whenever we ride in a bus or just walk on a street, we see the slogan "Let's promote our respect for the law" painted across the back-bumper of every bus and truck. In fact, we have been exposed to this slogan so many times and so constantly that we have come to pay no attention to it. But I am sure that most of us have had the experience of wondering why it is so important that we respect the law, and what "respecting the law" means. This type of questioning is apt to get us involved in such metaphysical questions as "What is law?" or "what ought to be the law?" This is not the place, however, to attempt an elaborate definition of law. Instead, I will here examine our traditional concepts of law and see how they are relevant to our efforts to "promote the respect for the law" today.

In Korea the law has historically been an instrument of controlling the people. A ruler who governed the people well was the one who manipulated the law well. The primary function of the law was to maintain the established order. The social order the law was required to maintain was an authoritarian, monarchical and collectivist one. Since the function of the law was to preserve the only legitimate social order the law was synonymous with punishment that was meted out to anyone who violated it. If we look up the word "bup" in a Chinese lexicon, we see that "hyung" or punishment is a part of

the definition of the word. Indeed, the first images created in our minds upon hearing the word "bup" are the police and the prison. The law was something for the benefit of the ruler, not for the ruled, although the ruler always insisted that ultimately the ruled will benefit from it. The law was to protect the government or the state from the ignorant, illiterate, irresponsible, greedy and unwashed mass of the people.

If we are on the street and a policeman approaches, what will our first reaction be? Joy? Or fear? Do we really feel friendly toward the law knowing that the law is for us. Or would we rather stay away from it as much as possible. Do we really believe that the observance of the

law will promote our rights or would we rather elicit the law as much as possible? Do businessmen pay the tax required by the law willingly, in a secure belief that the benefit they derive from the protection and the service rendered to them by the government are worth the price in tax? Or do they have to evade the tax as much as possible in order to survive? When our legal rights are invaded, do we make haste to seek relief from the law? Or would we rather write it off as bad-luck or as a kind of charm against future misfortunes?

In the West, the law has had an entirely different history. The people of Israel in the Old Testament regarded their law as the covenant with Jehova. A covenant means a bilateral promise. Israel will keep the commandments of God, and God will in turn protect and bless them. Consequently, the Jews had two reasons to observe their laws: by keeping the law, they obeyed God, and they were richly rewarded by God. The Greeks believed that by observing the law a man perfected himself as a political animal. Inasmuch as a man can perfect himself only through good citizenship, strict observance of the law is a positive good in itself. It is well to remind ourselves here, however, that by good citizenship the Greeks did not mean servile, blind obedience to a despotic ruler.

The Latin word for law is ius. Like other European words for law, it has two levels of meaning. In its objective and aggregate sense, it means rules of human behavior ordained by a state, a social and political system established by a political entity, etc. In its subjective and personal sense, it means a right of an individual and justice as received by an in-

dividual. In fact, the same word is used for "law" as well as for "right." The Oriental people are notorious for their lack of understanding of the concept of right. The reason for this is that they have never had a legal right. The only person who had any right was the king or the emperor. But, as Montesquieu pointed out, what the emperor had was not a "right," as we understand it today, but an arbitrary whim unchecked by any corresponding duty to anyone, except perhaps to Heaven. Those privileged few who were given a part of this despotic power had privileges, but no legal rights. They were privileged to stay above the law in the name of the emperor. The emperor was never under the law. He may be under Heavenly Reason or be in accord with Providence, but never under the law. The law is what he makes and makes use of. We have to find a different word to describe a universal order that may be binding upon him.

The first thing a Korean who gets some power tries to do is to get above the law. He thinks that because of his official position he is no longer bound by such minor details as traffic regulations, curfews, and regulations at the airports, harbors and railway stations. A policeman stupid enough to enforce such regulations against high government officials, will be fired before he has the chance to say "sorry." As a Korean goes higher up in the govern-

mental hierarchy, he literally goes higher and higher up above the law.

In contrast with this, the idea that even the king ought to be "under God and the law" came into existence early in England. This is the gift of the Rule of Law we are now endeavoring to establish in Korea. This idea of Sir Edward Coke is the summation of a long tradition of regarding the law as the commandments of God. It is interesting to note that the origin of that fountain-head of Englishman's liberty, the Magna Carta, may be traced to the coronation covenant made by King Josiah (II Kings 23:3). The coronation charters of Henry I, Stephen, Henry II, and other English kings all seem to follow, consciously or unconsciously, the pattern set by Josiah.

We have imported a legal system from the West. The law we now have is supposed to be quite different from what we had in the past. But is it really different? Our tradition of several thousand years dies hard. However much we may like to clear out the decrepit from our tradition and history, we cannot do it in a short while. Our respect for the law cannot be promoted by a simple expedient of drumming the phrase into the heads of the people. If we ask any Korean whether he should observe the law, he will automatically answer, "Yes, we should respect the law." But that does not mean that he will respect the law in practice.

What is needed is a new concept of law. But a new concept that has only theoretical and abstract contents is utterly useless. We attribute the pervasive lack of respect for the law and order among the Korean people to our lack of patriotism and moral bankruptcy. But what kind of law do we want our people to respect? Do those who are telling the people to respect the law really respect it themselves? The point I wish to emphasize is that those who are in charge of administering the law must prove to the people that the law we presently have is different from what we had under the kings or under the Japanese. The fact that the law we now have is really for the good of the people, not for the sole benefit of those in power, must be proven to the people with acts and deeds. Unless and until the Korean people are persuaded that the law they are urged to respect is really for the benefit of every individual in the land, no amount of coercion or propaganda will make them respect the law.



Prof. Hahm

EDITORIAL

Yonsei Campus in Fall

It is a well known fact that Yonsei meets every condition for the location of a university. There is neither the din of downtown to hamper classes nor are the buildings as bare as trees on the top of a hill. The campus, on the outskirts of Seoul, resembles a jungle in Africa; a nest for students throughout the year. Who will not envy this Utopia of Korea?

Is there any Yonsei graduate who does not nourish a nostalgia for the campus—fresh buds in spring, ear-deafening shrilling of cicadas and the singings of nameless birds in the hot summer, and the natural Christmas trees in snowy winter. No it is impossible. The nostalgia turns to attachment and love for their Alma Mater.

Early autumns on Yonsei campus are something more than students from other universities can hope for. It neither has the fussiness of summer, nor is it so deserted as in winter. The campus is quiet and peaceful, but full of vivacity with a new building on it. Summer's languid expressions are all gone. Every corner of the campus preserves some of its fragrance for each of us.

The most splendid of all is the Yonsei shrubbery. Many leading scholars in Korea were produced out of the shrubs which offer a much better place to read than the hard chairs of the library. We can realize natural beauty when we see tiny cobalt spots through the tree leaves as we turn our heads from books to a moment's rest. Yonsei is the place where a full combination of natural and man-made beauty is found.

Certainly the ultimate goal of any university is study and building new ideas on a traditional base, but a good environment is what enables acceleration toward the accomplishment of these goals. It is apparent that a good environment will bear good and delicious fruit.

Men seldom realize their luck, especially when they are lucky. We Yonseians must learn to give thanks for what we have and to try to make the most of it.



A new building located between Science Hall and the faculty cafeteria.

New Building on Campus

Main construction on the new building of 638 pyong floor space was finished by the end of August after about eight months' work.

The four-story stone building has 21 classrooms which are used for students of Science and Engineering and

Liberal Arts. Facilities are better than in any other classroom building on the campus because of its sound arresters. Lack of heating facilities are the greatest weakness.

The completion ceremony will be held around the beginning of this month.

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LONG INDEPENDENCE STRUGGLE

Korean Republic Carries on Strong Traditions of Nation's Press

By **BONGGI KIM**
Vice President and
Editor in Chief

The 10th anniversary today of the birth of The Korean Republic comes at a moment when it is in need of a sound appraisal of its record and reappraisal of its mission, and its position as part of the Korean press.

During these tumultuous 10 years, The Korean Republic, a major English daily in Korea, has undergone a profound change as a result of numerous changes in political, economic and social structures, and of two great revolutions.

As an old Korean proverb, which says "a decade changes the outlook of a mountain," the past 10 years have indeed brought so big change to The Korean Republic that it would require a book to describe it.

It has achieved a notable advance in the manner of news presentation. More pages have been added. New modern printing equipment has been installed and a sound nationwide distribution system has been developed.

One of the most significant developments is that The Korean Republic can be now obtained almost anywhere in the world. At first, the paper was available only in Korea and to a very limited number of persons in the United States and Great Britain.

Now it can be obtained in all parts of Southeast Asia, Europe, Africa, and even Latin America.

This expansion of The Korean Republic was possible because of an increase in the number of countries with which Korea has established diplomatic relations.

It would be appropriate on this occasion to review

the history of the press in Korea to determine the future of The Korean Republic and, the Korean press, as a whole.

Men are, by birth, communicable beings. Even before the art of printing was invented, they exchanged "news" orally or by letters.

It was in 1609 that the world saw the first printed periodical which was published in Germany.

Soon various weeklies and other periodicals began to appear.

About five decades after the publication of the first printed periodical in the first printed daily, the Neue Leipziger, was published in Germany.

First Publication

In Korea, the first published materials which can be regarded as news media appeared as early as in 1392.

The publication, called "Kibul-ji," meaning information, contained orders of the king, decrees of the state council, and appointments of high government officials. It was delivered to a selected group of high government officials.

Later it became so popular that it was solicited by civilians at a good price.

The first modern Korean newspaper, the Hansung Soonbo, was established on Oct. 1, 1883, and was published every other day.

Like many other newspapers in other countries at that time, it soon encountered what is now called "government interference" in 1894.

It reported a story in which the "prestige of China" was alleged to have been impaired. The story reported that a Chinese soldier stationed in Seoul had refused to pay a Korean merchant for goods he bought and threatened the



Vice President Kim

merchant by firing several shots.

Although the report was correct, the editor of the paper was forced to resign because of pressure from the Chinese Government.

One year after its establishment, the paper, which was printed in Chinese characters, was destroyed during a political upheaval in December, 1884.

Two years later, it resumed publication as a weekly, this time lasting for two years. For the third time, it began publication in 1896, this time as a Korean-language paper, but it soon became the target of scorn among Koreans for its pro-Japanese policy.

In 1894, the first real civilian newspaper, the Tongnip Shinmun (the Independent), was begun by the late Dr. Jai Pil Suh (Philip Jaisou) who returned to Korea from the United States to organize independence movements.

The paper strongly attacked Japan's expansionist policy toward Korea. Dr. Suh soon added an Eng-

lish supplement to his paper to inform the world of Japan's aggressive policies.

Despite enthusiastic support at home and abroad, the paper lasted only for a short time.

In ensuing years, two more Korean-language newspapers, the Hyupsung Hoebu and the Maeil Shinmun, were published. But they were soon closed down for their anti-Japanese attitudes.

At that time there were many other newspapers devoted to the cause of independence. These included the Dai Han Hwang-sung Ilbo, which was published twice a week, and the Sangmu Ilbo, published every other day.

Two Christian journals, the Christ Shinmun published by H. G. Underwood and the Chosun Christian Journal published by Henry G. Appenzeller, were also published at that time.

Daily Newspaper

The Dai Han Hwang-sung Shinmun, which was financially supported by members of the Korean Independence Movement and a number of Confucianists, was closed down by the Japanese Government immediately after Japan annexed Korea in August 1910.

Prior to this, the Japanese had begun to put pressure on another daily, The Dai Han Maeil Shinbo, which had been a staunch opponent to Japanese expansion since its inception in 1905.

An English man, Ernest T. Bethell, was hired to operate the paper to avoid government pressures, since the government was then treating foreigners with less severity than it did Koreans. Bethell ran the paper in a most effective manner. It soon issued

a supplement in English, which was devoted to exposing the menace of Japanese imperialism.

Japanese officials, realizing the necessity for eliminating the paper, succeeded through political manipulations in transferring the license of the paper to a handful of pro-Japanese Koreans.

The helpless Korean Government then arrested Bethell and four other Korean staff members of the paper on minor charges. Bethell was fined 300 pounds and given a six-month prison term, but was placed on probation.

But the Briton did not retreat. He continued with more vehemence to advance the cause of Korean independence. His subsequent arrest resulted in a three-month prison term,

which he served at Shanghai Prison.

Thus, the once effective voice for the Korean cause was reduced to a mouthpiece for the Japanese. The word "Dai Han," which means Korea, was stricken from the name of the paper. The publication continued under the name of the Maeil Shinbo.

In addition, the Japanese brought under their control one more daily in Japanese (the Kyongsung Ilbo) and a third daily in English (the Seoul Press, established in 1904).

The first civilian papers under the Japanese rule appeared in March 1920 with the publication of the Chosun Ilbo. About one month later, this paper was followed by another, the Dong-A Ilbo. Besides these two papers, many

other newspapers came into being following the publication of the original two such as the Shisa Shinmun, Shidae Ilbo and the Chungang Ilbo, but only the Dong-A Ilbo and the Chosun Ilbo have survived more than three decades of Japanese pressure to date.

Japanese Pressure

From its beginning, the Dong-A Ilbo was an anti-Japanese newspaper. So harsh and persistent was the Japanese interference with the papers that the Dong-A Ilbo, for instance, had its publications confiscated 15 times a month between 1920 and 1930. The paper could not deliver its publications for a total of 292 days because of the pressure from the Japanese authorities. The case with the Chosun Ilbo was also a painful one. The number of confiscations of its publications totaled 24 in 1923, 53 in 1925, and 55 in 1926.

There were constant threats of terrorism and detention of editorial members. And the danger of the two papers being closed down by the Japanese never ceased.

On Aug. 1, 1936, the Dong-A Ilbo was closed down when it carried a photograph of a Korean athlete who, as a member of the Japanese team, won the first place in the marathon race in Olympic games held in Berlin at that time. The papers deliberately erased the Japanese flag on the athlete's (Kijung Sohn) uniform.

But other Korean newspapers continued to resist Japanese pressures until they were closed down in 1940 by a decree of the Japanese governor general.

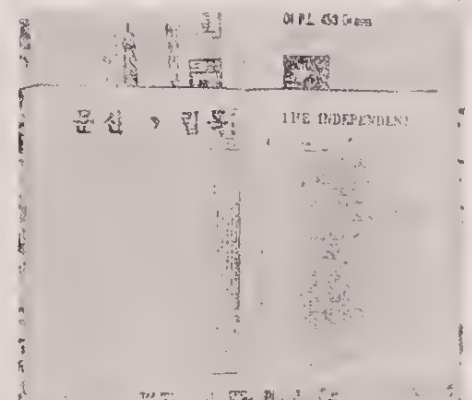
The triumph of the Allied powers in World War II in 1945 brought life to the Dong-A Ilbo and the Chosun Ilbo again. Other newspapers presently published in Korea were born after the end of World War II. The Korean press as a whole has since served as a champion for the cause of democracy. It deserves a good deal of credit, but it also has made mistakes. The abuse of the freedom of the press began to be strongly felt following the student revolution in 1960.

Abuse of Freedom

Numerous pseudo newspapers and press agencies flourished after this revolution, and the abuse of the press freedom steadily mounted. When another revolution swept the country in 1961, there were 61 dailies, 232 news agencies and 236 weeklies in the country. It was then estimated that two-thirds of them were doing some other "business" under the privilege of being members of the press. Subsequently all disqualified papers and new agencies were closed down by law.

There is no newspaper in the world but has experienced government interference at one time or another. A great many publishers, editors, and reporters have challenged government pressures. Many refused to compromise, and saw their papers closed down, or went to jails.

An extreme case of government interference with the press can be seen in the case of the "Public Occurrences," published in Boston in 1660. It was closed down with only one edition by British Government. (Continued on Page 7)



This is a file copy of the bilingual Tongnip Shinmun (The Independent) published prior to Japan's annexation of Korea in 1910. The paper, published by the late Dr. Jai Pil Suh (Philip Jaisou), was one of the foremost champions against the Japanese expansionist policy toward Korea.

Congratulations on This Happy Occasion
STATUS OF COAL PRODUCTION

History of Korean Press

(Continued from Page 6)
 ment. In the United States, where the press is comparatively free from government interference, newspaper men have confronted government pressure from time to time. The Zenger Case, in which editor was indicted for libel and later was acquitted, is one case in point.

In Great Britain, the Star Chamber exercised a strict control on the conduct of the British press during the 16th and 17th centuries. At one time, it constituted a libel case to criticize the government in England.

There was no freedom of the press under the last Korean royal government, because it had not the slightest idea of a free press.

Champion of Democracy

The characteristics of the Korean press lie not only in its resistance to the Japanese rules. It also has served as an effective means of introducing Western cultures and political ideas. Above all, it has served for the preservation of Korea's language, culture, and literature, which is particularly important in view of the Japanese policies to eliminate anything Korean.

With the end of World War II, the Korean press, like its counterparts in many countries, had to assume the challenging task of fighting the Communists. This task has been successfully carried out in Korea.

The Korean press also played a major role in exposing the rigging in the presidential election of March 1960, which led to a

great political upheaval in April, ending the 12-year-old Liberal administration. Its role in the establishment of a new order after the 1961 revolution has been also outstanding.

One of the most significant postrevolution achievements of the Korean press is the establishment of a press ethics commission, designed to eliminate the danger of government interference through a effective enforcement of self-censoring. As the country is about to return to parliamentary rule, the Korean press faces a new challenge and responsibility. It is hoped that the press will continue to carry out its mission to advance the cause of democracy.

Chairman

(Continued from Page 4)
 sibility.

It is heartening to see spontaneous efforts rising within our press today to elevate its prestige. The efforts must be kept on to success by all means. This is particularly important at this time, when the nation is about to restore civilian rule under a democratic constitution.

With a free and responsible press growing in this country, its people will be assured of a speedy rise in their political, economic and cultural standards.

I hope the readers will see in The Korean Republic, and other newspapers as well, more improved and mature qualities. Congratulations!

Mr To

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On the Air Today

Radio Programs

(The following programs are subject to change.)
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Foreign Station
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THE UNIVERSITY CLUB

117 Changsung-dong, Chongno-ku,

Seoul, Korea

Tel. 73-0857

NEWSLETTER

September 12, 1963

INVITATION

You are cordially invited to attend the September meeting of the University Club.

The meeting will be honored by Mr. John Hohenberg, currently Professor of Journalism at Columbia University's Graduate School of Journalism and secretary of the Advisory Board on Pulitzer Prizes. He will speak on a subject of journalism. Prof. Hohenberg is scheduled to arrive at Seoul on Sept. 15 to lecture on American journalism.

Please bring your friends and guests to hear an authoritative of this important subject!!

TIME: 7:30 P.M.
DATE: September 17, 1963
PLACE: U.S.I.S. Auditorium
(Kaepung Building)

CLUB NOTICE

The University Club has published a new book "Social Customs in Korea", written by Mr. YANG Seong Hok who is the same author of "Selected Poems". We hope this book will achieve a part of the aims to promote understanding Korean culture. The P.X. and University Club will be the outlet for the book sale. We are sure that many people will enjoy the interesting book and there will be a wide sale. The price of the book is 140 Won at the discounted rate for the Club members.

MANUSCRIPTS OF ADDRESS

given by
Dr. YIM Seong Hi, Minister of Public Information, R.O.K.,

at the meeting of
the University Club
on July 9, 1963

THE PROBLEM OF HUMAN METABOLISM
IN KOREA

Seong Hi Yim, Ph.D.

One revolution after another is taking place in the developing countries of both the Eastern and Western world in sharp contrast to peaceful transfers of power in the advanced countries. A revolution may be considered as a necessary evil commonly found in a developing country in its process of growth directed toward a free, democratic nation. Of course, Korea is no exception.

The real fruit of such a revolution, however, cannot be achieved only by a mere transfer of government power or by simply changing the political system. It is possible only when accompanied by a social revolution embracing the renovation of social institutions and social consciousness. The group of social strata responsible for this role in Korea is the learned class, especially the leadership group (both political and social). We should give special attention to this fact. It is because of the fact that no group, other than the elite, can be best expected to implement the enlightenment of the general public who have been helplessly soaked in the traditional way of life, deprived of self-discipline and autonomy. Here we come to the problem of selecting the leaders and their personality traits. In considering the social personality traits of the leaders, we can bring into focus various elements however, the generation and age factors are emphasized in the discourse of this paper.

Free, democratic countries of the West with the long history of modernized civilization, because of negligible differences in the way of thinking and the mode of action between the old and young generations, cannot be good objects of consideration.

It is, however, a matter of great importance to Korea, which has been going through a rapid transitional period, breaking away from the semi-modern traditional society to a free, democratic and modern country.

Through many examples we can generally say--although there are individual differences, differences between cities and villages, sex differences, and differences in intellectual levels--that the old generations distinctly possess more traditional characteristics and the younger generation far more modern characteristics. In the following comparisons between the old and young generations on the basis of values which are the standards of their behaviors, we can clearly visualize the differences.

OLD GENERATION

1. They hold that politics is a form of gambling capitalized on experiences and that it is usually accompanied by power, manipulations, and tricks.

2. In observance of the age order the younger should unconditionally obey their heads and clan chiefs.

3. As a certain amount of reserve should be maintained between a husband and a wife, men should not consult important matters with their wives or lady folks as a whole.

4. Men should have sons who carry on their family trees, if not, they commit a great sin against their ancestors. The more/the one has the happier family one can raise.

sons

5. All actions must follow the middle-of-the road principle. The question of whether it is right or wrong does not the matter, just simply follow the atmosphere of a group the community that you belong to. "A thorny stone hits hardest", is a maxim which contains this connotation.

6. One must be an exclusive, loyal servant to one's employer.

7. There still exists the concept of the government officials superiority over the citizenry, and Yangban (knighthood) and commoners.

8. The leader of a group differentiated from group members, is not subjected to group punishment even though he does not keep his appointments.

9. Sons must look after their parents.

10. A group made up of blood relations comes before all other groups of different compositions.

11. The principle of "men first" still prevails. "The family under the control of a woman is bound to decline" is a maxim which more than expresses this principle.

12. As to religious, there only exist mainly ancestor worship, Confucianism and Buddhism. Others such as Western religions are not necessary.

13. One must possess national consciousness and state consciousness built on the lines of national supremacy and state supremacy.

NEW GENERATION

1. Politics is already a science. Organization, planning, budgeting, and operations must be made on scientific bases.

2. The age order merely implies that the younger should respect the older however, it does not mean blind obedience by the younger to the older.

3. A couple (husband and wife) are life companions as well as friends to each other. As such it is appropriate to consult each other in time of either individual or national crisis.

4. There does not exist particular relationship between ancestors and descendants. A child or two would be enough however, they must be brought up to be respectable persons and properly educated, becoming as a perfect beings as possible. The family plan is one of the means toward this goal.

5. A man should behave bravely for the multitude based upon the social justice "A thorny stone hits hardest" is a maxim derived from the attitude of passivism, pessimism, and the principle of peace.

6. In Europe, specially in England, people rather reflect their ideas according to the approval of their political party, than show their individual loyalty.

7. Every one is equal. One's occupation may be different from others, yet he possesses his own individual self-respect.

8. Time and appointment must be observed irregardless of differences in rank.

9. It is a good custom to care for one's parents, as in the advanced countries, the system of social security should be established.

10. Distinguish official matters from private matters. Men of talent should be appointed to proper places.

11. Equality of men and women should not merely be talked about. It should be widely exercised both at home and in all social activities.

12. Christianity, ethics, and a new philosophy should be established. A new generation requires a new religion and philosophy.

13. As a member of international society, a man should practice self-consciousness, cooperation, and dedication.

As mentioned above, there exists a great contract of value judgments between young and old generation. Therefore, in the past Korean society, if the leading class, which played an important role in the democratization and modernization of the public, had generally belonged to the new generation, instead of the old generation, the democratization and modernization process would have been much more rapid and the degree of trials and errors would have been far more extensive. In certain respects, the distortion or impossibility of modernization could also be pointed out. Here, the necessity of leader-metabolism in Korea comes into the picture. Let us discuss the foregoing comparisons with emphasis of the value judgement which has been a vital factors to the behavior patterns of both generations.

(1) Gravity of Experience of Politics

It was the interpretation of the old generation that skills and experiences are important not only in politics, society, and economy, but in all phases of social life. As Benjamin Franklin (1706-1790) said, "Experience is the school with the highest tuition", experience is important, and especially a politician must have political and social experiences.

This, however, is not the only factor that can make a man lead a social and political life rationally and scientifically. Supposing this experience is the only factor, how can Korea, with its five thousands years' history, still remain in the category of an underdeveloped country. Hardly can there be an answer to it. When we look back, at the time following release from Japanese domination, we can see some sites of construction made by this experience. On the other hand political corruption strategy, slander, monetary bargains of public offices, and debased officials have greatly increased. In this respect

it is not exaggerating to say that every official or politician at one time or another went through all these experiences. It is not this experience that is needed for the new government. Administrative experience, keen observation and ability in organizing and planning are needed most.

(2) The age order

This thought has been considered to be one of the finest virtues in the Far East, particularly in China and Korea. In Confucianism, it is commonly said that a man should decide his course of life at the age of 15; abide by his first intention, repelling all temptations in the 30's; judge right and wrong and obey the Heaven's will at 50; be confirmed in his belief and steadily pursue his research at 60; and then he, would be able to lead a human life without a great mistake in his 70's. This is the summary development of human character according to age. However, in a country whose policy is stagnation and a strict adherence to the traditions, this would be considered to be the major principle of all behavior patterns.

However in a country that aims at development, especially one that would keep pace with advanced countries, ability rather than age, merit rather than the accumulation of useless experiences, must serve as the yardstick for progress. Foreigners often say in pointing out the weakness of Oriental respect for "age order" often say; "In your country, you do not use experiences and achievements as standards of evaluation but only respect the dignity of age. When you meet a man, you ask him his age first." Yes, that is true. But there were a number of heroes in Korea too, who became leaders when they were quite young. General Nani accomplished glorious victories when he was only 20. Similar examples are common in other countries. Churchill of England was elected and started his brilliant career at 26 as an assemblyman; William Pitt (1759-1806) became prime minister when he was 24 and ruled for 8 years; Jesus Christ set out to preach when he was 30, Voegel, present mayor of Munchen, West Germany, was inaugurated when he was 31; President John F. Kennedy became the leader of the free world when he was 43; and Alexander the Great of Macedonia (356B.C.-323B.C.) started his campaign of world conquest when he was 20.

If we adopt "the age order" as it is, Kennedy, considering the priority of the seniors of the Republic of Korea national assembly, would be impolite to run for the presidency. When General McArthur was commander of the Pacific Theater during the World War II, Kennedy was no more than an unknown officer and he could hardly stand before General McArthur.

Indeed, "The age order", especially in our country, is not necessary but the order of Ability, Merit and Leadership is vitally essential.

(3) Distinction between a husband and a wife

Distinction between a husband and a wife, in a sense, may mean the inequality of a husband and a wife. For the wife's position has not that of a life been the companion, but has actually been that of master and slave relation.

About 70 years ago, W.G. Arnous, a German, who looked into the status of women, once said, "The position of a woman in Korea is not made on the basis of companionship but on the basis of domestic slavery, physical pleasure, means of reproduction, and private property in complete disregard of human dignity and moral values."

This observation can be safely quoted as a representative view of a typical woman of the old generation. However, in the young generation, people come to act with the new value-orientation that a wife is equal to her husband and a companion of life. In the past it was all right for a husband to come home at mid night, and if a wife came home late it would be one excuse for him to divorce her.

(4) The Problem of Decendants

The old generation counts having many sons as a sign of happiness. They thought that the birth of a boy was a way to serve their parents and give continuity to the family name. It would be legal to have the off spring of a concubine please the parents and assure family succession. But this kind of thought is gradually disappearing in the new generation.

(5) The Standard of Behavior

In the old generation, the standard of behavior did not depend on the way of right or wrong but on the atmosphere of the group or society that they took part in. Another standard was the blind obedience to their leader who ruled them. This was a principle of life for the old generation. But in the new generation we can declare right as right without consideration of the atmosphere or the feelings of the commander.

The Korean proverb, "The sharp stone hits the right point." means that we can't hurt the ruler's feelings or destroy the atmosphere though we are right. It shows us clearly the standard principle of behavior of the old generation. This amounts to being deroid of thought.

(6) Which is better the Idea or the Individual?

"There is a chivalous spirit between the king and his men" this refers, to a master-servant relationship, but this thought does not mirror the idea of the modern age, but conveys the thought of obedience to one man. Secretarial politics, political flattery, and other irregularities of politics are directly result of this thought. There is a remarkable difference between the old and new generations in this regarding of view. Of course, the New generation leans more to the idea or isn than to the individual.

(7) The Authority of the Bureaucrats

The Authority of the bureaucrats is much more prevalent in old generation. The class differences between the nobility and the common people leads the way directly the bureaucratic authority. This feudalistic thought has also created the difference of status consciousness. The new generation has a strong support for the idea of equality and dignity of individual with complete disregard for differences in jobs.

(8) The unreasonable class order in society

In our underdeveloped country, the elite must demonstrate frugality, self-control and self-restraint both at their homes and to the lower strata of social classes.

We have a proverb, "I say 'wend' (wind) but you must say 'wind'!" It is the very word that helps us reevaluate ourselves.

There is no place in this new generation, for the person ordering his men to attend their office in time in spite of the fact that he himself is always under the influence of alcohol. We do not need the person who is always condemning others' luxurious lives while he is leading a luxurious life also.

(9) Filial Duty

Loyalty to parents is a fundamental human doctrine which appears also in the Ten Commandments of Judaism. But according to the process of the gradual development of society, the methods of serving parents have been changed.

Generally, in the advanced countries, the aged enjoy the benefits of a social security system. In other words, this problem must not be reviewed from the viewpoint of the importance of kin relationships in personnel placement.

(10) The Influence of Kin relationships on Personnel Administration

In the advanced countries, the favoritism in giving the positions or nepotism becomes less influential. Yet, we take note of a widely talked about relationship of Kennedy brothers in the United States. One brother John F. Kennedy has been appointed Attorney General and another elected as Senator. The son of ex-president Roosevelt was a member of the congress and the son of the former chairman of the Republic Party, Senator Taft, was elected a member of the congressman and a younger brother Milton, was president of Pennsylvania State University and later became the president of Johns Hopkins University.

We are not sure whether these consequences are products of personal favoritism, or the merits of their leadership, talents and personalities, or combination of both.

We can not deny the fact that there are many such cases of personal favoritism in an underdeveloped country. Especially in Korea we can find every field of society affected tremendously by the kin relationship factor.

It is manifested by the fact that clan meetings are held throughout the country in every election year. It is true that the old generation is more interested in these kind of meetings and groups.

(11) Ideology of Men's Predominance over Women

In Korea woman's status is so miserable as compared with that of advanced countries. There is a Korean proverb, "Home is ruined by hens' shrieks." This proverb expresses woman's social condition in Korea very clearly.

Husbands who have wide associations with other girls are considered as usual, but wives who once have even a very short conversation with another man become the target of social criticism. A husband keeps his wife in her inner-room while he

himself goes out into society. It is the present social condition, but our new generation must regard a woman as a complete personslity, a free individual, just like a man.

(12) Religious Problem

A survey of various religions in modern Korea shows that Christianity is the most outstanding religions, which has captured the mind of most intellectual classes while the other minor religions are Budhism and Confucianism, which dominated the spiritual life of the past. For instance, among the Chung-ang University students, 26.9 percent are Protestants, 7.3 percent are Catholics, 11.9 percent are Buddhists, 4.9 percent are Confucians and 0.3 percent have miscellaneous beliefs and 4.9 percent profes no religion. We can realize that religious men help to fill this religious vacuum, exemplified in the survey of Chung-ang students.

Max Weber claimed that the spirit of the development of Capitalism was based on the ethics of protestantism. We do not have the ready statistics at hand as yet, but there are many brilliant youths who have studied abroad through the good offices of Protestantism.

Christianity is not only for the old generation or new generation, it is not visit a one-sided religion for one nation, but a universal gospel for all human beings throughout history. Thus Korea's democratization and modernization have been and will be affected strongly by Christianity which has absolute truth and universal validity. We know well that there are more converts to Christianity among the new generation than among the old generation group.

We have now compared the differences between old and new generation by means of twelve itenized illustrations. Now we can understand the necessity of the metabolism of generations.

How this metabolism can best be achieved without bad effect is the most important and urgent problem that we now face. Anyway, it can not be accomplished by compulsory and fernal methods, but only by dedicated efforts on the part of each and every citizen in this movement.

It is the sincere opinion of the writer that one effective method would be the formulation of such social and political conditions as are conductive to the implementation of spontaneous and self-disciplinary environment.

CLUB NEWS

It is our pleasure to welcome the following new members, accepted in our Executive Committee Meeting:

- a) Mr. David I. Steinberg, 34, American; Representative of the Asia Foundation; graduated from Harvard University, majoring in Chinese Studies.
- b) Mr. Seh Poong LEE, 33, Korean; Assistant Professor at Taejon College; graduated from University of Tennessee, majoring in Biochemistry.

NEWS OF MEMBERS

- 1) Mr. Sun Hi LEE, former Secretary at the Office of the Prime Minister, has been promoted to the post of Assistant Chairman of the E.P.B.
- 2) Mr. Dong Ha CHO, Professor at the Asia Free Center, has returned from America after his tour in connection with the Center.
- 3) Mrs. Winifred T. Hall of American Embassy has returned from her home leave.
- 4) Mr. Michael E. Pike of British Embassy has been re-assigned to Korea from Singapore. He expressed to renew his regular membership of our Club.

Education in ROK, Financial Burden on Families

By SOOYUN PARK

President Chung Hee Park's recent decision to retract an Education Ministry plan to increase school fees was enthusiastically welcomed by both students and their parents.

In announcing the decision the President pointed to the fact that the people are already so hardpressed that they cannot shoulder additional financial burdens.

The Education Ministry had previously decided to raise school entrance fees by 50 percent and tuition by seven to 20 percent. The increase was to begin in March for this academic year.

According to statistics of the Bank of Korea, a family of five members needs 11,400 won a month to live on. The monthly salaries of "white-collar" workers in cities average 7,400 won, while laborers are paid 5,200 won a month on the

average. Continuous increases in commodity prices menaced their living in the last several months.

Their spending requirements are running ridiculously above their income levels, and the attempted school improvement schemes, it is generally feared, would force greater sacrifices on parents than they can bear.

A college student needs an average 28,820 won a year or 2,140 won a month, a high school student 14,833 won a year or 1,236 won a month, and a middle school student 8,393 won a year or 700 won a month. These concern only tuition and entrance fees. Students' times borrow money at far heavier if boarding and living necessities are taken into account.

Parents need 3,646 won a month to finance the schooling of children in college and high school. This is almost half of their monthly income, and most Korean families have two or three children attending secondary schools and colleges.

In many instances they are forced to dispose of their property and some high-interest rates to send their children to school.

Every March, nearly a half of the nation's currency in circulation makes its way to 1,114 middle schools, 660 high schools, 56 junior colleges and vocational colleges and 65 universities. In other words, a staggering 15,000 million won pours into school coffers.

According to Education Ministry statistics, there are 1,158,279 students throughout the country, exclusive of primary-school boys and girls.

Even primary-school education, despite the fact that it is compulsory and free, burdens parents to a none-too-negligible extent. The schooling of a child in primary school requires 2,000 won a year. The shortage of classrooms, desks and chairs places extra financial burdens on parents.

In many cases, parents

are forced to hire private tutors to enable their children to successfully vie in entrance examinations of the so-called "first-class" middle schools. Examination preparations in school alone are not sufficient for an average student to pass through the narrow gates to the middle schools. It costs parents at least 700 won a month to hire a private tutor.

Every year several students attempt suicide because they are financially unable to further their schooling, and others commit theft and other petty crimes.

Education experts point to the necessity of setting up an educational insurance system or an educational fund where low-income people can borrow money on a long-term loan basis at the lowest possible interest rates. They assert that some measures must be taken to lessen discouraging children from continuing their studies in higher institutions.

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February 8, 1964

Dear friends,

The year 1963 has gone leaving its tragic events in history. The assassination of President John F. Kennedy, a man who had been respected and trusted by people around the world was a tragedy beyond words! In addition to that was the tragic killing in Korea of Commander Lee's family and several other children; It is hard to believe that such things could happen in the human world. But these things are facts which we cannot change. The whole world seems filled with revolution, violence, and hatred and added to these are financial difficulties. What can we do to make a better world? Although not every one can do great things we can all give small acts of kindness and goodness, a gentle word and try hard to be honest in deed and cooperate for the good of the work even if it is in a small way. Then our world will become brighter. I have never forgotten a children's song which I learned in my childhood.

"Tiny sands piled and piled
Then appeared a wide good earth
Tiny drops of water gathered and gathered
Then there appeared a great blue sea
By the one word of warm loving-kindness
and a little deed of friendliness
Our world will be a good world to live in
and be a paradise."

I deeply appreciate your continuing cooperation and all of your sincere prayers. I am enclosing my report.

With best wishes

Sincerely yours,

Chong Hee Kim Pang
Chong Hee Kim Pang

Report of the Christian Home and Family Life Committee
of
The National Christian Council of Korea
January - December 1963

The Theme of the 1963 Family Week which was observed from May 5th to 11th was A Wholesome nation from a wholesome Family. Five thousand copies of the Family Week Poster were distributed to thirty three different places of different denominations and twenty eight of the poorest homes in the development village. These families have no pictures at all on their cement brick walls so they enjoyed the posters very much and were even encouraged by the Theme. Sermons, music, Panel discussions and home recreation ideas were sent out over the Christian Broad casting station.

The National Conference on Family Life was held from March 11th to 13th at Tai Wha Christian Social Center in Seoul on "The Christian Home in a changing Society." One hundred and sixteen people registered from sixteen different districts.

There were seven denominations represented: Presbyterian, Anglican, Methodist, Canadian Presbyterian, Salvation Army, Lutheran and Mennonite. Forty four men and seventy two women attended the conference. There were twenty nine pastors, and fourteen couples among them. Three Theological Seminaries, two Christian colleges and four different Christian Women's organizations sent delegates.

Bishop Werner as our main speaker and many Korean speakers gave thought-provoking speeches. Worship services and special music gave a feeling of spiritual fellowship to the Conference.

Discussion resulted in asking the National Christian Council to suggest to the churches that wedding, funeral and memorial

services be simplified and made more Christian; to ask the government to improve the laws with regard to status of women. Although the non-delegate audience was not large as I had hoped, the enthusiasm of the delegates convinced us that the Conference had been successful.

The Leadership Training Institute on Home and Family Life which was held in the early part of October had as its main speaker, Dr. Jacob Quiambao and as its Theme "Responsible Christian Parenthood." In a total of sixty three people five denominations were represented: Presbyterian, Methodist, Anglican, Canadian Presbyterian and Salvation Army. As a result of the discussion the group decided that there was a need to practise their faith in all aspects of every day life; to foster a better relationship between home and community, for church and home to work together toward a strong Christian faith and life.

The following is a summary of the contents of the Christian Home magazine for the past year.

Poems	22	Sermon	14	Testimony of faith	20
Education of children			28	For better living	6
Essay			11	On church	4
Social problems			29	Home, marriage	
Historical sites			9	Family Planning	20
Cooking			10	Law and current events	14
Women's Organization			4	History class	5
Science			4	Stories for children	8
Serial stories			10	Fiction	19
On the other countries			12	Cartoon	26
Devotional page			8	Health, child rearing	3
Making Up			6	News	7
House keeping memo			3	Visiting	3
For villagers			3	Hobbies and recreation	3

Free magazines were distributed as follows:

10 Hospitals	1,696	For front line soldiers	2,154
4 Prisons	1,507	Rural districts	598
42 Literacy groups	1,984	Factory workers	680
Libraries	132	Foreign country	164

to offices	165	
YWCA Girls' Home	100	
To Orphans and <u>Front line churches</u>		931
	Total	10,111 copies

This magazine has visited and has conveyed your love to the forlorn in hospital room, especiaaly those in the infectious hospital who are absent from their families, and to those who are guarding the frontiers to protect the people from enemy, and to those who are spending sad days, in prisons. It is the Christian Home magazine that has given consolation and hope to these people, on your behalf.

We often receive such fascinating letters from our readers as:

"We who are living very near the frontier were longing for some good books, which would be a spiritual guide to us and it was a great joy to receive the good magazine "Christian Home which you sent us. Thank you so much. " (Army chaplain.)

"I felt so secure when I got "Christian Home" and read it, for it seems to sow seeds of life and light in this unstable and insecure world."

(From chairman of 4H club in
South Choong Chung Do.)

May the grace of God surround you all.

This month, "Christian Home" magazine was delivered 3 days later than last month. I found myself tired of waiting. In this way it became my spiritual friend. Under the dim light of the lamp, I continued to read without noticing the passing of time. It was midnight. In our church we take turns in reading this magazine. And so we became friends, visiting each other. I cannot mention all the articles I felt were specially good. Our sisters in the church will continue to read this magazine and

dream of having good homes. May God bless you and your work.

(From Park Oak Mae)

The tenth anniversary of the Christian Home magazine was observed on October 19th in Mr. and Mrs. Horace Underwood's garden. Over forty people were there. Mrs. Pilley Kim Choi gave the anniversary speech. Dr. Harold Hong, in his address noted that this magazine is more popular than any other Christian periodical being published in Korea today and it has contributed much to cooperation between the denominations.

A few days later, we had a tenth anniversary bazaar in the Secret Garden of the Chang Duk Palace. Over five hundred women came and enjoyed the fellowship and through the bazaar made some money for their own societies and for the magazine.

Local committees.

The Pusan committee chaired by Dr. Young Kyo Hahn met together every month and discussed family life programs and urged many churches to observe Family Week.

The Taejon Committee whose chairman is Rev. Oh has worked hard. They have emphasized community family group. They had a workshop for house wives and a class for young parents.

The Tae Ku committee with the chairmanship of Mr. George Worth has especially emphasized family planning through meetings, pamphlets and speeches.

The Seoul Committee chairman Rev. Sun Hyuk Cho met every three months and discussed home education and how to help youth with their christian faith. In December they learned about a

home christmas from Mrs. Burkholder and Christmas in a German home from Dr. Huh.

Speeches, reports and writings: I gave thirty speeches and reports to about three thousand four hundred ninety people in 17 different church groups in three districts.

And I wrote program for eleven months of family life committee meeting of the churches and one article about the 1962 National Conference on Family Life of the Methodist church to which I went and an article about Miss Clara Howard who has given forty years of faithful service in mission work, especially in children's education and family life movement in Korea.

During the past year we have published "A Girl's Problems" by Mrs. Pong Ja Chung and our Leadership Training Institute Report "Responsible Christian Parenthood."

Two thousand two hundred and thirty four copies of our previous publications were sold.

Executive Secretary

Mrs. Chong Hee Kim Pang

Chong Hee Kim Pang

Magazine Committee Officers:

chairman:

Mrs. Ik Whan Moon

Editorial chairman:

Mrs. Pilley Choi

Financial chairman:

Mrs. Sung Duk Kim

Staff: Mrs. Soo Wun Chu Hyun

Miss Un Sook Yang

Miss Sung Sil Lee

Mr. Sei Min Oh

Family Life Committee Officers:

Chairman: Rev. Chung Su Yu

Vice Chairman:

Miss Clara Howard

Mrs. Chu Sun Chung

Secretary: Mrs. Horace Underwood

Mrs. Ik Whan Moon

Treasurer: Mr. Chin Than Kim

Mrs. Robert Sauer

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7 Killed UPI) — A ne crashed a Wednesday y the pilot to e said six per-ine houses de-aged. Janise, weeping se killed was a is department, on fatalities. At ons, including the ims, were hospi- by a student air-e crash, took off ne ar by Nellis

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the committee of executive ses- sion indicated the bill will be approved finally without major cuts.

Morgan also said, "If we move along on this as fast as we did today, we may finish work on the bill tomorrow."

speak on "Nuclear Power in the Navy" at the U.S. Army Engineer District Far East's Officers Club.

The meeting will include a cocktail hour at 7 p.m. fol- lowed by dinner at 8 p.m.

...ied for pun- ment of the right-wing gener- als who carried out the April 19 coup d'etat and demanded an immediate return to the conditions existing in Laos be- fore the coup.

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Statement of the Catholic Bishops of Korea On the Proposed National Eugenic Law

We, the Catholic Bishops of Korea, equally concerned with the acute problems of overpopulation in this nation, are contributing positive and full cooperation with- in our domain in an endeavor to cope with these problems. However, we declare that we cannot agree with any attempt to control population by immoral methods of birth prevention and artificial interruption of pregnancy, i.e. abortion — for the fol- lowing reasons:

- 1. The State cannot usurp lives of its people.**
The state does not have an unlimited right to take the lives of its people, including the lives of infants in their mothers' womb, because the people exist before the state, and the state is formed by the people (Pope Leo XIII, "Rerum Novarum").
All rights guaranteed by this nation's constitution to its people are rightly based upon the right of human's to life. Infants in their mothers' womb also possess this right to life. As is proper, this nation's **civil law** affirms that infants in their mothers' womb enjoy all appropriate rights of the law. It is deplorable, therefore, that this nation's **criminal law** nevertheless treats too lightly crimes of abortion and invasions of the embryos' right to life.
- 2. Artificial abortion is severely harmful to maternal health.**
Artificial abortion is severely harmful to maternal health, no matter how it is done— by medication or by operation. Medical statistics show that, among the people operated upon, there have been many subsequent cases of infection, extrauterine pregnancy, habi- tual abortion, uterine rupture, chorionepithelioma, and other mental and physical ill effects.
- 3. Immoral birth control, especially abortion, destroys moral order of the family and society.**
In order that the family and society may be based on a sound foundation, sexual mor- ality must be respected. However, if immoral birth control, especially abortion, is un- checked, various social evils such as family discord and juvenile delinquency will be aggra- vated, and finally the moral order of the family and society will be destroyed.
- 4. Birth control is not the only way to solve the problem.**
Besides birth control and especially inhuman means of abortion, which are based upon a mentality contrary to the dignity of human life, there are many other ways to solve the problems of overpopulation. To mention a few, voluntary delay of marriage, the firm sup- pression of the undesirable custom of concubinage, periodic continence, encouragement of emigration, development of the nation's uncultivated land, increased food production by im- proved agricultural techniques, and many other ways can be used to solve the problems of overpopulation.
- 5. Do not follow the examples of other countries' failures.**
The sterilization law, which had been enforced in Germany in 1933 for the purpose of promoting national eugenics, was finally suspended in 1945 after its failure. In Japan, since the enforcement of a national eugenic law, an abrupt shortage in the labor force and a disproportion of age levels, which have been created by a sharp decrease in the birth- rate, and many other ill effects are about to force the amendment or the suspension of the law.

We, the Catholic Bishops of Korea, for the above mentioned reasons, strongly oppose and urge reconsideration of the proposed national eugenic law, which chiefly comprises birth prevention by immoral methods and artificial interruption of preg- nancy.

Seoul, May 1, 1964.

- Most Rev. Paul M. Kinam Ro, Archbishop of Seoul
- Most Rev. John B. Sye, Archbishop of Taegu
- Most Rev. Harold W. Henry, Archbishop of Kwangju
- Most Rev. Thomas Quinlan, Bishop of Chuncheon
- Most Rev. John A. Choi, Bishop of Pusan
- Most Rev. James V. Pardy, Bishop of Cheongju
- Most Rev. Peter Han, Bishop of Jeonju
- Most Rev. William J. McNaughton, Bishop of Incheon
- Most Rev. Victorinus K. Youn, Bishop of Suwon
- Very Rev. Emile Beaudevin, Ordinary of Taejeon
- Rt. Rev. George M. Carroll, Ordinary of Pyeongyang
- Rt. Rev. Timothy Bitterli, Ordinary of Hamheung

The Korean Republic
May 15, 1964



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Letter to the President: (S. Rhee)
[My chief leaders]

Dear Mr. Pres: S. Rhee —

We have been praying for you and
for the country of which you are
president, besetting the blessings
from God

Our prob. situation is, we
believe, well expressed in the
words of the prophets Jer. Isa.

"Jer. 6:14-15"

Isa. 59:9

Isa. 59:11

The problem of these prophets
is exact expensiveness of our

political system, in which
we have been living.

We have been watching
the whole process of the
3/15 election with an anxious
A.D. for the judgments in the
last election we have come to
be convinced that the uprising
of our dear sons & daughters
is an all democratic declaration
~~and~~: That is the declaration
of the firm decision to participate

in the creation of a new
democratic order in our
country.

We feel we are urged
to acknowledge that the actions
taken by Govt. + police are
unwise + undemocratic + undemocratic,
because the causes of the
uprising have been created by
those who shot at our young people.
If you, Mr. Pres, were in the
place where you were demonstrating

we are very sure your heart would
have been warmly moved, &
instead of your order to shoot
them you would have rushed to
embrace and weep with them, seeing
their fond decision to dedicate

themselves for our country & people

Dear Mr. Pres. your ~~heart~~ ~~is~~ ~~in~~ ~~our~~
society & we share a common
faith. We believe in the
existence of God and in his judgment
& in his grace.

The fake election which was
characterized by all dirty
tricks and unjustifiable faults
is clearly known, first by God
2nd by our people, ⁽³⁾ by those who
actually carried it out, and ⁽⁴⁾
by us Mrs. This is a method which
has forgotten the fear of God
and this kind of method could
be used only once who refuse
to take lesson from long human
history, and this is a method

which respects the God-given
rights of our people.

We have very little concern
of the political interests of
either Lib. or Democ. party. We
are Ans. who are sincerely praying
for America to advance.

Being such Ans we have
come to judge that all
the methods used in the
last election were against the
express will of God.

shed in this way.

And then only can we
talk about renovation of our
political system.

With a sincere prayer therefore
we present the following petition for
your consideration - :

(1) ^{We have been told that you have}
~~been speaking about~~ ^{step out of}
out of seat of chair of liberal ~~but~~
This is late, but we know it is a
response in your part to the appeals
of our young people, and we can
assure you your act has been
welcomed by all.

When you come to nominate
cabinet members we hope
God will grant you wisdom to
choose the right people dedicated
to democracy, with ability to
make renovation. This must not
be of the ones who are seeking
personal glory and interest.

(2) We hope that those who
are resp. for making and organizing
and pushing the last unjust elections
must be appropriately punished
in accordance with laws.

And we hope you will
employ all your influence upon
Mr. Yi Kiu Poo, chm. of Natl.
Assembly to resign from all
official positions & refuse to
accept the outcome of the last
unjust election, because we
feel that he is resp. even tho'
indirectly for the sorceries of our
young people.

(3) We are convinced that
your excellency takes more of
students much more than torturing
police and gangs. We cannot

let our children walk in
the streets of Korea with sense
of security where such police
and gangs are being their way.

Therefore we urge: first all
police who are resp. for torture &
shooting, & ~~clearly~~ clear out all
the gear which has been used as
police instruments.

(4) We urge all students
arrested bec. of participation in
uprising be released immediately
and give them adequate

encouragement who dared to
lay down their lives in defense
of democratic rights which are
given from God. We feel their
^{determination +}
action are a glorious sign for
a better future for our nation.

(5) We urge to have you
lift the martial law. We ^{have} are
confident ^{that} of our young students -
you. When assured of your sincerity
to renovate the present situation and
give yourself for the restoration
of democratic order.

Andam

We are convinced that your
immediate & courageous action for
renovation will be in accordance with
divine will. When you take action
and witness, we are sure God
will bless the people: —

Rev. Charles Sung, KCCCE Gen. Sec.
Yun Chae Kuen - Pres. Assembly
Mr. Shin Chuen Hyung - lay leader in
Meth chch

Rev. Karp Sze Sung, KCCCE, Secy.

Joseph Oran, chair of Comm. on Educ.
of the City of Seoul.

Rev. Choi Chom Hae, Presb pastor,
& former editor

Mr. Yi Kyeu Suk, Presby. elder,
editor of Pulpit Magazine

Mr. Ki Choo Chun, KLCE sec'y.

Dr.
Mr. Kim Song Lok, M.D., elder
of ~~Mapo Meth.~~ Mapo Presb.
Smith Gate

Mr. Park Choon Koon, business man,
Presb. deacon.

Mr. Lee Tai Jom, Moderator Kynggi
Presby.

Mr. Kwan Abso Yiv, Presb. deacon
contractor

about 7 in Demo. party }
at 30 in Liberal party. } Assembly -

NCC Statement

1. Don't recognize the Mar. 15 elections.
Provide a good solution, quickly.
 2. Deplore death of students -
Apr. 19. Help the injured -
compensation.
Treat the arrested people well.
- (3) Patriotic solution rising above
the clash of Liberal + Democratic
parties.

costs of sending the five economic writers on a round the world tour. The Asia Foundation spent about \$25,000. The countries visited included: HongKong, Japan, Taiwan, India, Pakistan (both West and East), Israel, Switzerland, Belgium, West Germany, and the United States.

The Asia Foundation proposed that I accompany the group through the tour, and I had the privilege of accompanying this distinguished team for three months except for a brief period of time in San Francisco where I spent some time consulting program personnel in the Home Office of the Asia Foundation.

The group left on November 12, 1962 and returned on February 7, 1963 covering the ten countries in a little less than three months time.

Because the date of our departure could not be made definite until the last minute a comprehensive predeparture orientation program could not be arranged. Yet, all of the five reporters made the very good use of the time allotted them in various countries they visited and worked very hard to observe as much as possible and accepted in good spirit all of the schedules which sometimes were very full and tight.

The Asia Foundation in cooperation with the Editors Association is developing a series of followup programs for the writers which includes a seminar in Seoul, open lectures in both Seoul and major provincial cities and a special 30-minute KBS-TV program. The writers have already done considerable reporting using the space of the papers with which they are affiliated. We expect this activity to continue for quite some time ahead, as not only newspapers but also other periodicals approach the writers for interesting stories. The Asia Foundation feels that the writers have done remarkably well and feels that the money has been well spent.

Economic Problems Around the World

KIM Wook Yung

The object of our trip was to observe economic developments in various countries around the world, and to find some way to help the economic development of Korea. This, at least, was the purpose of the Asia Foundation and of the Korean Editors Association who sponsored our trip.

I must confess, though, that I am not an economist. I deal with economic matters daily, because of my job as an edi-

tor of a business paper. But, even if I were a specialist in economics, I am pretty sure that I would be unable to satisfy the Foundation and the Editors Association's high standards. The planned program was an extremely heavy burden and placed us under a most heavy obligation. If anyone says that he understands a nation's economy after a one week stay, he must be either a genius or a liar-----I wouldn't claim to be either. So I want to make only a few remarks on facts which impressed me most during our trip.

So often we say that Korea faces several incurable conditions such as a small land area, over-population, and poor natural resources, and we often say that there is no way to escape from these. Truly, there is no sure escape, but there can be some solution to these, and several countries have achieved this. Japan is one of them; Israel is another; Puerto Rico also shows us some clues in the resolution of these basic problems. All of these countries have conditions much similar to ours, possessing small land areas, densely populated lands, and few natural resources. There is no doubt these factors are hindering the economic development, and our future is filled with difficulties. But these are basic conditions for us, and we simply must overcome them.

First, the land problem. Among the countries we toured, we found only one country, the U.S.A., had enough land and enough resources. Conditions in all of the other countries were not much different from ours.

India and Pakistan have large areas of land, but as you know, these lands are extremely over-populated. India has 440 million people, which means 136 persons per square kilometer, Japan 252, West Germany 215, Switzerland 130, and the United States 19.

Aside from our density of population, Korea's land condition is not so bad as we think. Our land is mountainous, and we are short of flat farming land; I could hardly find any mountain while I was traveling north of Delhi in India. But in India, there was the great problem of water. Rainfall drains away, and no rivers exist in the dry season. So farmers must work from morning to late evening to irrigate their fields with water from underground. They use buffaloes or camels to pump out ground water. In Pakistan, we saw farmers working to set tube wells. These are deep, large-diameter pump wells, which are very expensive. I was told that one tube well costs 25,000 rupees, which is the equivalent of \$540.00. In West Pakistan, the great problem is waterlogging of the land. They lose large areas of land each year because of excessive salinity caused by the rising water level of the sea. They have to fight this problem with costly tube wells to remove this saline ground water. In these areas, even though land is relatively plentiful and relatively level, the problem is water---whether

too much in summer, which brings disastrous floods, or too little in winter, which results in drought. Water control and irrigation are the most worrisome and hard-to-control problems of both India and Pakistan.

In the matter of land, Israel infinitely worse off than Korea. The land is either stony hills, sand dunes, or swamps. It is really impressive to see the way the Israelis have turned their barren land to rich farms and orchards. They planted eucalyptus and other trees on the sand dunes to protect the soil, and in the protected areas, have developed citrus farms. Citrus fruits are now the largest export item of Israel.

In West Germany, from our passing train, we saw the vineyards creeping up steep hills. In Puerto Rico, tobacco is planted on mountain tops, with the lower soils reserved for more fragile plants. Similarly, Japan has only 1.7 times more land than Korea, but with this land, they produce enough rice to feed a population of 95 million, almost four times the population of Korea. Recently, Japan has offered to export 100,000 tons of rice to us.

In Taiwan, they have produced enough rice for their people since 1958, and are now going to export rice. Only Korea has a serious shortage of grains every year, and it seems to me silly to plan to earn foreign exchange by exporting rice to other lands. Where to? Only Okinawa--- and even here we will have to expect severe competition in the future.

My conclusion concerning Korea's land is that we still have much land to develop and utilize properly if we are determined to overcome this handicap. At the same time, we must accelerate the productivity of our agricultural sectors. The great achievement of Japanese farmers was due mostly to the expert use of fertilizer and the use of improved seed. In my opinion, the mechanization of our farms is not only NOT necessary, but would be a waste of capital. Mechanization is only necessary when labor is short or when there is another use to which the labor force might be put. Our situation is such that if we adopt mechanization, it will merely increase unemployment and decrease the capital we have available.

The second world--and Korean--problem is overpopulation. Under a highly developed fully employed economy, the availability of an additional labor force is an effective growth factor, while in an underdeveloped economy, it is, in many cases, a retarding factor. In many countries, the demographic problem is the biggest and most painful headache to the nation's economic planners. The ironical fact is that in highly developed countries, where more labor is needed, the annual rate of population growth is relatively low, whereas in underdeveloped countries, with a large number of unemployed, the increase is very great. During the past half century, the average annual

rate of population growth was 1.74% in the U.S., 0.8% in Great Britain, and virtually no increase in France, while in the underdeveloped countries it is otherwise-3% in Malaya and Ceylon, 2% in India, and 2.88% in Korea.

Thus, in underdeveloped countries, the low rate of economic growth is sometimes surpassed by the high rate of population increase, resulting in a various and endless circle of poverty. Unless the underdeveloped countries hasten their economic growth, the gap in the national income per capita between underdeveloped and highly developed countries will not be narrowed, but widened.

At the same time, however, among other important factors which led to the rapid growth of the Japanese economy, the abundant labor force with high education and a low wage scale was an exceedingly important one. Japan has registered over 9% average annual growth between 1955 and 1960, while the growth rate of West Germany and Austria have declined recently to 4 to 5% due to the shortage of labor.

Japan is a good example of a country that converted overpopulation into an asset for its economic development. Her population increase and economic growth proceeded together in good harmony. In this respect, it could be stated that overpopulation in Japan acted to accelerate her economic development, rather than to hamper it.

It is expected that Japan will face the problem of labor shortage in the near future according to her "program, in which Japan is intending to change to chemical and heavy industries from her present emphasis on light industry. Even now, the Japanese wages are going up fast, and it becomes more and more difficult to maintain a labor-intensive light industry complex.

Our chance to develop is now, even before Japan is forced to give up her light industry. We can compete with them if we improve our technical knowledge. When we visited Europe, an economist strongly emphasized that Europe could not afford to produce goods in which much labor was used, such as ceramics and other small items, because of labor shortage and the high wages they have to pay. He was very optimistic about our chances to get into the European markets with these products.

We have a large unemployed labor force, which is relatively well-educated. The literacy rate in India was 23.7% in 1961; in Pakistan, the situation is the same. Next to Japan, Korea is the best educated country in Asia. We can hope that some day our surplus labor can be converted into an asset.

The third ever-present difficulty is natural resources. Some countries have rich resources and some do not. It is necessary to conduct a thorough investigation to discover our

hidden resources. In many countries I visited, India, Pakistan, Israel, and Taiwan, natural gas has been recently discovered, and this provides a new source of energy for these countries.

If, after thorough investigation, there exist no natural resources, there is only one thing to do: you must import raw materials, and produce and export the finished product. In Japan, 80% of the iron ore, 98% of petroleum, almost 100% of cotton and wool, and two-thirds of salt and soya beans are imported from other countries. When raw materials for a country's industry are all imported, the problem rests upon the competitive strength of the industrial finished products in international markets.

Our industry is backward, and is not now in a position to compete with foreign products. Unless we improve our technology and produce high quality, low cost products, there will be no escape from our paucity of resources, which is generally the cause of deficit in trade.

Quick industrialization is the only way to absorb the unemployed and convert this drain into an asset and, at the same time, rescue us from our natural lack of resources.

CLUB NEWS

It is our pleasure to welcome the following new member, accepted in our Executive Committee Meeting of March 12, 1963:

Dr. KIM Myong Whai, 36, Korean; Professor of Yonsei University; graduated from New York University, majoring in Political Science; degree, PhD.

QUESTIONNAIRE

The monthly meeting of the University Club is now held on the second Tuesday of every month. If you prefer any other weekday please help us by completing the questionnaire below and sending it back to the Club office not later than the end of this month.

Monday ()

Tuesday ()

Thursday ()

The NDP juniors of the Fresh Tide Society, in the meantime, are planning extensive public lectures in criticism of the Government, and they are also planning to promote the Fresh Tide movement, encouraging austere living among the people, in addition to staging offensives against the Government in league with its youth organizations.

Since the by-elections for the Upper House will be held in several places during the House recess, the Government and opposition parties are expected to clash in election campaign speeches, criticising their opponents in various parts of the country. (SET/chu)

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3. Features and Comments

MICROCOSM: AN ASPECT OF POPULATION INCREASE: (CI - 4/30 AM)

Blessings in the East usually run in the order of longevity, wealth, a high position in the Government, and many male offspring. It is, therefore, a matter for congratulations that the census taken late last year revealed that South Korean males outnumber females by 80,000 in the 24,994,118 population. Blessed as Korea is in that aspect, the people's living is as hardpressed as ever, apparently for the lack of the other side of Eastern blessings.

Be that as it may, it is not clear when the males began to outnumber the females. Newspapers report that males began to outnumber the females in 1955 by a margin of 80,000. This is based on statistics compiled by the Home Minister and published in the Ministry's year book. The same year book says that in 1959 males outnumbered females by more than 300,000 in the 22,290,000 population.

According to that book, females had been outnumbering males by several tens of thousands all through the several years previous to 1959, with the exception of 1955, when males outnumbered females by about 3,000. Going back further, we find that in 1949 males outnumbered females by about 200,000 of the 20 million population, and the male-female ratio in the population of the pre-Liberation year of 1940 stood at 101.7 to 100.

In other words, Korean males have always outnumbered the females in all "normal years". The Korean war, however, reversed this trend, and this situation has kept up steadily ever since. Thus the female population in 1959, for instance, outnumbered the male population by about 300,000.

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But this situation was changed all of a sudden, according to the recent announcement on the result of the census, which found 80,000 more males than females in South Korea. It is indeed puzzling what has brought about this abrupt change in the nation's male-female ratio. If the recently announced future stands good, we have to assume that only females died during the past two years, or virtually all the children born in the last two years were males. Nevertheless, the latest census figures appear to be more honest and accurate than the previous Home Ministry's population statistics. In the past the Government seems to have deliberately manipulated the official announcement on the nation's population situation for propaganda directed towards foreign countries, and also for playing with the votes in various elections.

Thus, it appears to have been false that the Korean females were outnumbering the males. Anyway, this newly revealed situation may well be taken as a cause of rejoicing for old maids. (SET/chu)

PROSPECTS FOR CONCLUDING ROK-U.S. STATUS OF FORCES AGREEMENT (TA - 4/30 AM)

The Governments of Korea and the United States will hold their third meeting on May 2 to negotiate for the conclusion of a Status of Forces Agreement. From the past two meetings, it is difficult to predict any future possibilities, because the first meeting adjourned with the introduction of delegates, while the second merely touched on procedural matters involved in the progress of the negotiations.

A full-fledged discussion will be held at the third meeting. In accordance with a decision made at the second meeting held on April 24, further meetings will consider overall problems involved and form working-level committees to discuss on subjects "requiring the special consideration of working-level officials." What can be now predicted is that the meeting will likely hit snag on the issues of jurisdictional rights and the utilization of land and facilities owned by the Korean Government. Our prediction that the two issues will consume considerable time was supported by former Amb. MCCONAUGHY's press conference on the eve of his departure and also by the statements of U.S. charge d'affaires MARSHALL GREEN during the first session of the negotiations. And furthermore, foreign dispatches from Washington also confirm our views.

Former Ambassador MCCONAUGHY at his last press conference related the attitude of the United States Government regarding the issue of a Status of Forces Agreement and said "such a conclusion customarily requires several years of negotiations." He also said that negotiations for the agreement must be conducted on the basis of "give and take" between the two governments. The first session held on April 10, however, showed that both sides conflicted sharply. Administrative Vice Foreign Minister KIM Yong-Sik, representing the Korean Government, and charge d'affaires MARSHALL GREEN, representing the United States, made conflicting statements. While KIM urged for an "early conclusion," GREEN virtually repeated MCCONAUGHY's position by saying that there are many knotty issues involved which will consume considerable time.

May 8, 1961

Page 9

The faction in favor of dissolving the New Wind Society and some representatives from Kyungsang Province held a meeting yesterday afternoon at a certain place in the city to discuss Rep. CHOI's course of action. (KKS/chu)

ADVERTISEMENT: ANTI-COMMUNIST LEAGUE REFUTES NORTH-SOUTH EXCHANGE BID.
(HI - 5/6 PM)

Are S.N.U. Unification League and Rep. YANG Going Communist?

Who among us do not want national re-unification? If someone regards the wishes and endeavors for national unification as his own exclusive prerogative and monopoly, he is giving an intolerable insult to the rest of our 30 million brethren. The question is not so much who wants re-unification what kind of unification it is going to be and how it is to be accomplished. It is precisely for this reason that our 30 million brethren, so impatient in their yearning for union, still are so cautious and self-restrained in their talks and actions. If we wanted any kind of unification, even Communist unification, it could have been attained more than ten years ago. Because all of us realize that such a form of national unification would be nothing but the suicide of our people and our freedom, and because such would be obviously unacceptable, we have been insisting on a right path to unification — unification by peaceful means, based on democratic principles.

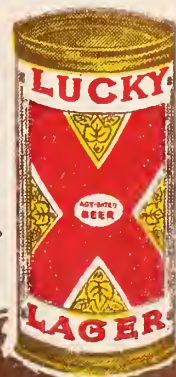
On May 4, the S.N.U. National Unification League announced a resolution advocating conferences between the students of South and North Korea and negotiations between the South and the North, and the reformist groups followed suit by issuing communiques to the same effect. Promptly, the following day, the North Korean Communist puppet regime broadcast a special communique in the name of Vice-Chairman PAK Kum-Ch'ol of the Labor (Communist) Party and Home Minister SOK San, to extend "wholehearted welcome and support" to the proposal and to solicit an "immediate convocation" of such conferences. Things are taking exactly the course set by the KIM Il-Song clique. The situation is a grave one.

Not that we cannot sympathize with the students' yearning for unification. In fact, such a yearning is apt to be stronger in adults who have their families and relatives in the North; nevertheless, there is a great deal to be said for these youthful outbursts of pure, unsophisticated passion from the students. But haste is a bad way to do things in general, and unification in particular. One hasty action from this side, and the next moment we may find ourselves hidebound by Communist wiles.

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In a North-South student conference, our side will be represented by bona fide students, elected in a democratic way, who will be free to say pretty much what they please, but delegates from the North will not be students at all, but fanatical Communist Party members in student uniform, whose every action and speech will be rigidly controlled by the party leaders. You say everything will turn out all right if you take proper caution, but have you forgotten how such veteran negotiators as the late KIM Ku and KIM Kyu-Sik fared at the North-South joint conference of 1948? Don't you know that, in anticipation of precisely this eventuality, the North Korean puppet regime long ago set up a so-called Students' Committee within its only authorized youth organization, the North Korean Democratic Youth League (KOMSOMOL)? At the conference, you will meet no one but members of this Students' Committee who have been trained by the Communist Party just for this occasion. Your North Korean counterparts will be, why, none other than Communist operatives. Will you still go? Do you refuse to be edified by your betters in the Korean Professors' Association, who declared in a recent message to the North Korean intelligentsia, "We believe no useful purpose will be served by any North-South conferences without the downfall of the other remaining dictatorial regime in our country, that of KIM Il-Song"?

Another cause for regret is that a responsible statesman of our Republic has seen it to abet such a move with his reckless speeches. Students may be excused for their youthfulness and lack of experience, but such foolish talk from Rep. YANG So-and-So, in the supreme leadership of a major political party, obviously cannot be condoned. Whereas he issued a call for organizing a unification negotiation conference composed of "purely civilian" representatives from both sides, does he believe that there is a "purely civilian" organization in North Korea, not under the control of the Communist Party?

The path to peaceful unification, particularly democratic unification, does not lie in hasty negotiations with the Communist clique, but in consolidating our democratic potential in preparation for eventual-general elections throughout South and North Korea.

May 6, 1961

Anti-Communist League

Anti-Communist Enlightenment Corps

Anti-Communist Struggle Ass'n.

Anti-Communist Patriotic Ass'n.

Sobuk Anti-Communist Society

Anti-Communist Action League

Anti-Communist Indoctrination Ass'n.

(HD/chu)

FULL TEXT OF JOINT DECLARATION ADOPTED BY PREPARATORY COMMITTEE FOR ALL-NATION STUDENTS NATIONAL UNIFICATION LEAGUE. (MJI - 5/7)

The full text of a joint communique, published by the Preparatory Committee for the All-Nation Students National Unification League on May 5, follows:

Representatives of students' unification leagues, who have attended this inaugural meeting for the formation of the All-Nation Students National Unification League, having given serious and careful consideration

to the present stage of world history and national history, and to the imminent tasks facing all and each of them, have come to full and complete agreement on all the topics debated, and hereby issue a joint communique, addressed to all student comrades throughout the country, as follows:

1. The present stage in world history is fundamentally characterized by the victory of national liberation struggles in colonial and semi-colonial countries. The outstanding achievements of the Socialist Camp in space sciences and in the economic fields, and the resurgence of democratic national liberation movements in Afro-Asian and Latin American underdeveloped countries, have, since a few years ago, precipitated world history into a new historical aspect, that of peaceful co-existence. For the ideology of peaceful co-existence is the most scientific corollary that such an objective situation can impose on the human race. It is keynoted by a gradual shift from the imminent possibility of a devastating nuclear war between the East and the West, to peaceful competition in economic fields; a total liberation of the colonies and semi-colonies; and independence of backward nations from the compulsory obligation of being enmeshed in military alliances and the global network of military bases. Nations advocating prosperity on the basis of peaceful independence are no longer in the minority, but are coming up as a major factor in determining the future course of world history.

People in most of the countries in the vast continents of Asia, Africa and the Western Hemisphere have already refused subjugation to colonialistic economy and the system of forced conversion into military outposts, and are running apace toward the goal of economic prosperity, along the path of national independence and freedom. Their combined force in the global theater is being felt increasingly in the form of greater influence in the U.N. and more forceful deterrent to the warlike intent of world powers.

Even within the capitalist camp, conscientious citizens are beginning to actively participate in peace movements, demanding an immediate abolition of nuclear armaments and forward military bases.

All the student delegates assembled at this inaugural rally today extend fervent support and encouragement to the national liberation struggles in Algeria, the Congo, Cuba, Laos and other Afro-Asian and Latin American regions.

2. The colonial and semi-feudal elements in our social structure, inherited from the Yi Dynasty and the Japanese colonial government have not been completely eradicated to this day. On the contrary, to these have been added the attributes of being converted into forward military bases and irrational aid policies, with the result that the comprador and sub-junctive aspects of our social structure have been further enlarged and expanded. Utilizing this structure as a tool for mass exploitation, the anti-national trucklers and comprador bureaucrats have been able to consolidate their patriarchal autocracy and dictatorship.

Economic assistance to backward countries — which is a modified form of capital export from highly developed capitalist states — has obstructed the development of national industries in the beneficiary nations, while encouraging consumer trends alone. The heavy influx of surplus agricultural products has caused a plummeting of farm prices and smothered the domestic cotton growing industry into extinction. Owing to the exclusive use of counterpart funds for military purposes under the direction of the aid administration authorities, our price structure has been ruined and our finances hopelessly disrupted.

The comprador bureaucracy has entered into alliance with Japan's monopolistic capital under the protective cover of the U.S., and together they are trying to place our industries under the control of foreign forces. There exists an irreconcilable opposition between comprador bureaucracy and the general masses. This rivalry has erupted into a fight between the unification forces and anti-unification forces. Momentarily, during the April Revolution, a reversal of the relative positions of these two separate forces took place. At that significant moment, the on-rushing tide of world history, pumped by the dual factors of national liberation and peaceful co-existence, had flown into our own society. From that instant, the masses began to overwhelm the comprador bureaucracy and the unification forces began to overcome the anti-unification forces.

The masses, having succeeded in casting fascist terror to regain their basic human rights, began to yearn for national unification as a means of casting off the rag of abject poverty and misery. Their immense potential forces began to concentrate at this moment on overthrowing the comprador forces relying on external support.

The masses are no longer alone. Only numerically few comprador bureaucrats, together with their overseers, are now in the position of a minority, indulging in acts of masochistic self-persecution in their last desperate moments. Ultimate victory of popular struggle for the triple goals of peace, independence and prosperity is now near.

3. The current trend of world history thus favors the masses and the unification forces. We shall no more suffer ourselves to be subjugated to the arbitrary behest of external forces and their followers. History has long ago disowned those enemies of the people. What now remains is the last coup de grace. What remains to be done is the attainment of the goal of unification. What we want of our unified fatherland is no longer in doubt. It must discard all vestiges of pre-modernism and colonialism, and instead assume the new attributes of independence, democracy, peace and prosperity. No reactionary force on earth can hope to stem this onrushing tide of history.

4. The comprador bureaucratic forces must immediately submit to the patriotic sons and daughters of the people who demand unification. They must realize that there is absolutely no excuse for obstructing free exchanges between the students of the South and North. We have no doubt that students in the northern part of our fatherland entertain the same hopes and yearnings. Brothers in the North! Come this way! Let us work together! Let us assemble at the plaza of North-South students' conference! History at this moment stands on our side. (HD/chu)

CONSTITUENTS IN SOUTH CHOLLA PROVINCE APATHETIC TO COUNCILORS' BY-ELECTIONS
(MI - 5/7 PM)

In the South Cholla Province, the campaign for the councilors' by-elections is in full swing. But, this campaign also draws enthusiasm only from the candidates and a small minority of constituents; the majority of the constituents are apparently apathetic.

On market day in the town of Tamyang, for instance, the market swarms over a sand bank to sell and buy hand-made bamboo goods; in contrast to this, on the other side of the river bank, a microphone, attached to a campaign truck, noisily pleads for "your precious votes."

Hy/300 for one bamboo basket. If fortunate, twenty bamboo articles, which are the speciality of this town, can be sold during day to help the peasants eke out a living. Repeatedly they have been deceived by unfulfilled election promises. They are now no longer attentive to politics and merely say that "selling only 10 baskets a day is much more beneficial to us than hard work on NCS projects." (KKS/chu)

Chongju Home and School for Blind Children

CHONGJU, KOREA

청 주 맹 학 원



10th Anniversary 1952-1962

10주년 기념

The history of the Chongju Home and School for Blind Children is really a beautiful story of God's love and guidance. The true history began back in 1925 in Pyungyang when the Lord gave a heart of love and concern for the blind to a young missionary, Mrs. Harry J. Hill. She found out that blind girls were being sold by their own parents to wine shops and to sorceresses for a life of shame and degradation.

After the war Mrs. Hill was again confronted with the many, many blind children who had no chance for an education or an opportunity to learn skills which would help them to be independent. In 1952 Christian Children's Fund agreed to sponsor 8 blind orphans.

Mrs. Hill served as Superintendent until going home for retirement in 1960. Mrs. Kelmore W. Spencer has served since then. The Board of Directors and Staff are all Christians. They have worked sacrificially and shown in so many ways God's love to these dear blind children.

본 청주 맹학원의 역사는 진실로 하나님의 사랑의 표현이라고 하겠습니다. 그 역사는 오래전인 1925년 평양에서 시작되었는데 그때 허마리아 선생님은 눈먼 소녀들이 술집이나 무당들에게 팔려서 말할 수 없는 불상한 생활을 하는것을 보고 마음아프게 생각했던 것입니다. 주님께서는 젊은 선교사 허마리아 선생님께서 사랑과 이해의 심정을 주신 것입니다.

전쟁이 끝난 후에 수많은 맹인 아이들의 가련한 형편을 허마리아 선생께서 다시 목격하고 그들의 배울 기회를 마련해 주려고 생각했습니다. 1952년에 기독교 아동복지회에서 8명의 맹인고아들을 후원해 줄것을 허락받고 시작하게 되었습니다. 그후 허마리아 원장님은 1960년 귀국할 때까지 원장일을 보시고 그가 귀국하신 후에는 서보인 원장님이 수고하고 있습니다. 이사들이나 직원들은 모두 신자이며 원아들에게 여러가지를 가르치며 하나님의 사랑을 보여 주고 있습니다.

THE SUPERINTENDENTS

원장님들



Vonita K. Spencer Mary R. Hill

서보인

허마리아

OUR STUDENTS

학 생 들



There are 88 students in our blind "family" and a staff of 24.

현재 88명의 원생과 24명의 직원이 단란히 지낸다.

GROWING UP

성장한 여학생



Three of our original eight students. Two will be graduating from High School, one is in College.

초창당시 8명중 두여학생은 고등학교 졸업반 한여학생은 대학에 재학중



"Around the world in eighty days?" Elementary school is taught and a three year vocational training course with middle school subjects.

세계 일주를 하고있는 어린이들! 초등과와 실업과에서 여러 가지 학과목을 배우고 있다.

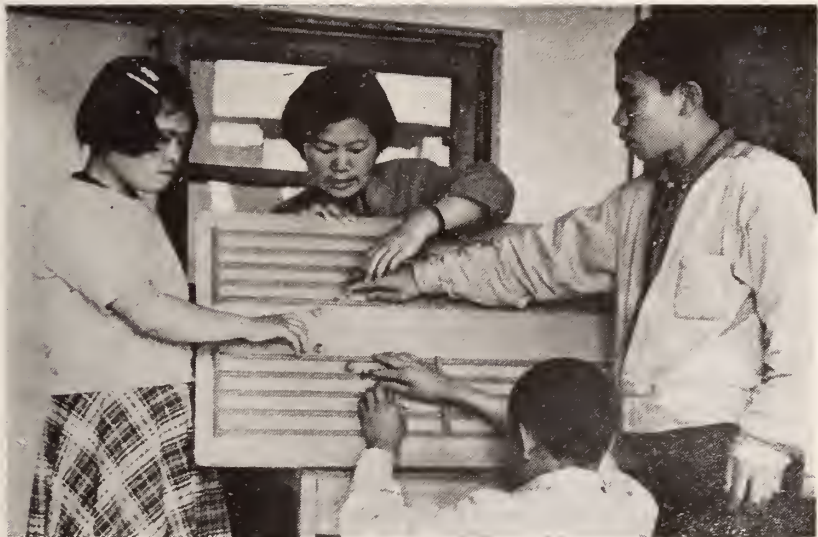
OUR FLAG

태극기 공부



Some of the children "saw" their country's flag for the first time when they felt this raised wooden one.

손으로 만질수있게 나무로 만든 국기를 몇학생이 즐겁게 만져가며 배운다.

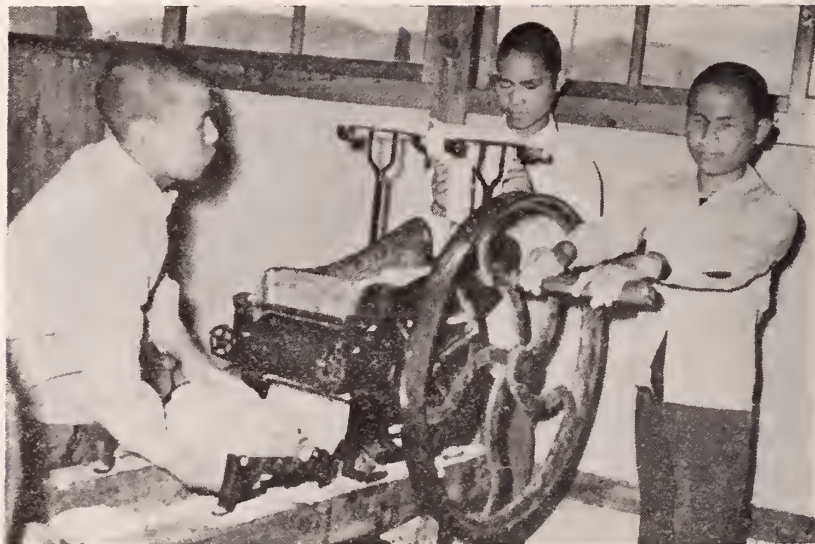


"What's the score?" Autoharp, violin piano, organ, rhythm band and chorus are taught.

거문고, 바이올린, 피아노, 울젠, 리듬밴드, 합창등 여러면에 걸쳐 배우며 이들은 매우 즐겨하고 있다.

SPAGHETTI-MAKING

국수만들기



Spaghetti-making, rope-making and the oil press are some of the specialties for the boys.

새끼 꼬기, 국수 만들기, 기름짜기등, 특별한 공작을 즐겨 배우고 있는 남학생들.



We learn to cook tasty food and how to manage a home.

가정 살림살이를 어떻게 잘 할수 있는지? 음식을 어떻게 맛
나게 만들수 있는지 배우는 여학생!



Garlic and sweet potatoes were planted and harvested as before but this is the first year rice was planted by the students.

마늘, 감자, 고구마등을 우리손으로 가꾸고 추수하든중 올해는 벼를 심고 잘 가꾸다가 추수 하였다.



ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

축 산

Students learn to raise chickens,
pigs, rabbits and goats.

실업과에 재학중 양계, 양
토, 양돈등 여러가지 축산을
배운다.



WEAVING

베 짜기

Old nylons being woven into a rug. Sewing by hand and by machine are also taught.

폐물이 된 나이론 양말을 이용해서 방석을 짜고 있는 여학생. 손으로 혹은 기계로 짜고 있다.



KNITTING

뜨게질

First we learn to knit by hand and then by machine.

처음에는 손으로 그리고 익숙하며는 기계로 뜨게질 하는것을 배우고 있다. 얼마나 기쁜지!



MACHINES

기계 다루기

The tape recorder helps our studies and enjoyment of music. We learn to type, too.

녹음기는 음악을 즐기는 데 여러모로 도움을 준다. 타자치기, 라디오 상식등 생활에 필요한 기계를 다루는 것을 배우고 있다.



Swings, bars, baseball played on a raised diamond offer a challenge to the students.

그네, 철봉 야구등 여러가지 운동을 즐기는데 아이들이 발로 칠수 있는 금이 운동장에 그어져 있습니다.



GIRL SCOUTS

대한 소녀단

How we have enjoyed
belonging to the Girl
Scouts!

대한 소녀단에 가입
해서 즐기는 여학생들

DRAMA

연극



The Christmas Drama is given many times each year.

매년 성탄때에 원과 타처에서 여러번 상연한다.



Jesus said, "I am the light of the world; he that followeth me shall not walk in darkness, but shall have the light of life."

예수께서 말씀하셨습니다. 「나는 세상의 빛이니 나를 따르는 자는 어둠속을 걷지않고 생명의 빛을 얻나니라

It you would like further
information write to:
Mrs. Vonita K. Spencer
United Presbyterian Mission
211 Top Dong, Chongju City
Choong Pook, Korea

더 자세한 것을 아시기 원하는
분은아래 주소에 문의하여 주시기
바랍니다.

청주 맹학원
충청북도 청주시 탑동 211

Meetings Set On Libraries In Three Cities

Representatives of 445 libraries throughout the country are to hold meetings for one week beginning tomorrow in Seoul, Inchon and Pusan to raise the standard of library activities and urge establishment of library laws.

The 445 libraries represented include 27 public libraries, 93 college libraries, 259 school libraries and 66 libraries belonging to private or government offices.

A public library meeting will be held Sept. 16-17 at the Inchon City Library.

The college library meeting will be held at Pusan Girls High School Sept. 19-20 and the college library meeting is scheduled for Sept. 13-14 at Seoul National University. A special library meeting will be held at the Korean Research Institute Sept. 11-12.

*Korean Republic
Sep. 10, 1963*

WINTER CASUALTY

Death of Waif Poses Questions As to Why Such An Event Occurs

Following is an exclusive contribution to The Korean Republic by Edgar E. Clark, a foreign correspondent residing in Seoul.

Gray, with the awful grayness of frozen death, the barely clad body of a homeless child was found on the streets of this special city the other day, mid-way in the imported, Western holiday season.

The little one's name was not known, perhaps never will be. After all, as a Westerner cynically remarked when the April Revolution brought its toll of unidentified dead, "in Korea, all we have to do is notify the next of Kim."

But maybe that is not too cynical an approach. More important than mere names is why any fine, young student had to lose his life, why this nameless waif had to die in such a horrible way.

At this bleak and miserable—except for the fortunate—time of year it is not surprising for the old to die, much as the zephyrs from Siberia whip the last, stubborn leaves from the trees. But it is certainly not the season for a child to die. This is the time when Christians honor the birth of another child almost two thousand years ago in a less wintry land, by gladdening the day of their own and other children. Here in Seoul, native and foreign Christians not only did likewise, but often made special effort to bring some joy and comfort to hundreds, perhaps thousands of homeless and orphan children. Evidently, however, that was not enough. Why?

Some say it is part of the legacy of the strong, once great but willful Syngman Rhee, who left his country with sadly depleted coffers after a decade and a half of millions and millions of foreign aid. Others may now blame those who ousted Rhee and his kind. Still others may say it is the fault of those who supplied the aid, the Americans. Nobody, of course, blames himself. It's always the other guy.

Perhaps some have lived too long and too close to this capital and country to see it for what it is, so that they have come to expect at least one child to die of hunger and exposure when the Han freezes over.

Those who arrive from other lands and for the first time, others who go and come, may see it better. For such as these, the Korean people are brave, unbelievably hardy and often just as stubborn as old Rhee himself. They have to be to survive. And, as a special treat, Koreans are seen to be the most handsome and attractive of Asiatic peoples. And—their magnificent children.

The country, however, is something else. True, the mountains have a unique grandeur that painters best express. The paddy fields, the oxen, the old men, their horse hair hats, their ancient whites and long pipes, and the country dances are color-

ful. So, too, are the city palaces, the city noises of gongs and bongs, of chatter of wooden rattles and push cart scissors, of street vendors' cries.

The guide books stop about right there, and rightfully so for tourism's sweet sake. Nobody is told, at least not out loud, that almost a decade after the war, the average Korean now gets about as much electric power as did the average American before the First World War. That the Special City of Seoul is the most blacked-out of any Western city, is even dimmer than the woeful cities of Communism on whose economies our propagandists expand themselves. That side by side with lightless Korean areas—for special reasons and with special devices, of course — glare the well lighted establishments, compounds and residences, official and unofficial, of foreigners, chiefly Americans. That water supply — except again, of course, for special people and special places—is occasional spurts, at best, most often comes from holes in or alongside the streets. That sewers are still not even a dream and that honey buckets are to be maintained—for the good of the farmer, of course. That thousands upon thousands of city "dwellers," everywhere but in farm villages, live in holes in the hills or wooden, cardboard or paper shacks. That rising amid these miserable hovels are steel re-inforced, stone, brick, concrete or other costly permanently structured

Christian churches of one faith or another. That the money lavished on these houses of God could have housed a lot of His people. That those of the missionaries who built these churches, those of whom it is said "came to do good and now do well," those few who are not men of good works, often squabble among themselves for such mundane matters as bathing beach rights. That despite the prolonged presence of those masters of the super highway, the Americans, the main road south is no better paved than centuries ago when the Khans stormed to the sea. That what paved roads there are in South Korea probably do not stretch as far as those of a modest county in the U.S. That all these things, and many others as bad or worse, compose a pretty sad show for the U.S. and South Korea for Americans and South Koreans.

The answer is hard to come by. Nobody is to blame for all, but everybody is responsible for a bit of it. Rhee, the legislators while they played power politics. Some students while they got lost in the woods of reunification and could not see the trees of making something of what they did have, South Korea. The Americans, especially in the past, while they did not make greater effort to help the taxpayers' money make South Korea a happier country. And again, everybody, while he does not become indignant at the needless death of a single child.

Letters

To The Korean Republic
I was not amused by the "exclusive contribution" of Correspondent Edgar E. Clark which appeared in Wednesday's The Korean Republic. After agonizing over the weltshmerz of his "Winter Casualty" scoop, Correspondent Clark then proceeded to flail out in all directions, yet without finding any particularly sensible mark.

I was not amused, for he left a very lopsided impression which bears correcting. As one of those American missionaries whom Mr. Clark eastigates for living high off the hog (my house uses the same electrical line as docs the barber shop nearby) and squabbling over bathing beach rights (I have never heard of any such squabbling), I must inform Correspondent Clark that I and the many Americans I know personally in Korea do other things beside luxuriate in palaces and ride around in vehicles and squabble over beach rights.

And the churches which Correspondent Clark sniffs at do much more than merely weep over frozen waifs. They work constructively to prevent and alleviate suffering and to raise the
(Continued on Page 3)

Installation of Lieutenant

SCOOP CRITICIZED - -

(Continued from Page 4)

hopes and standards of life, though obviously they cannot do it all alone. In fact, the churches are directly responsible for founding and maintaining, among other things, the medical school where I teach and the large hospital where I serve as surgeon. For every still, gray, frozen little form that Correspondent Clark has seen personally (and we are distressed over these, too), my Christian colleagues and I at Severance Hospital have personally saved from personal calamity at least a thousand waifs, orphans, destitute widows, April Revolution casualties or what have you. Far from making a financial killing at it (as Mr. Clark implied by his cute but hackneyed quotation), we missionaries often pay personally for the very services we give, and we are glad to be able to do so.

The same is true of American educators, missionary and otherwise, of able and dedicated Americans in government, of relief agents and of a host of others

whom the correspondent has apparently not met. If Mr. Clark would take his chin out of the beer with the tear in it and acquaint himself with the many in Korea who are helping constructively and effectively toward a better Korea with the love of God and of fellow man in their hearts, he might find that at least one particular element of society which he decries, with all its many imperfections, is not so upside-down and jaundiced after all.

Kenneth M. Scott, M.D.
Yonsei University

Lucky Number Bring 'Prize'

The lucky number always "7" at least
Nine Seoul
been awarded
cause their
bers, minu
pened to
calendar
—A.D. 1
goon.
The
phone
prizes

ASIA

Marriage lines				
	South Korea	North Korea	West Germany	East Germany
Population 1989 m	42.4	22.4	62.0	16.4
GNP per head 1989 \$	4,500	400	19,300	4,500
Labour force in agriculture % latest	20	35	5	11
Total trade 1989 \$ billion	110	5*	610	28
% of total trade with socialist countries 1989	3	71*	5	56
Defence budget as % of GNP latest estimate	5	30	3	8
Passenger cars per '000 population latest	27	1†	450	220
T.V. sets per '000 population latest	170	10†	360	360

Sources: World Bank, FAO, IMF, IISI, PlanEcon, OECD, Commerzbank, UK Dept of Transport. *The Economist* estimates
 * 1988 † rough estimate

(London) *The Economist* 10/20/90, p. 31

better than it had hoped. The Soviet Union, having made its peace with China last year, had, it seems, concluded that the North no longer had any great geopolitical importance for the Russians; and, second, that South Korea would make a much more promising economic partner than the Japanese, even if the Russians' territorial dispute with Japan could be promptly settled.

Hence the Soviet Union's swift embrace of South Korea. China would still offer ideological support to its old friend, but Mr Kim, who made a hurried visit to Beijing after he got word of the Soviet brush-off, could expect no money to replace Russia's. As the North began fading economically, South Korea confidently reasoned, it would have

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The Korean mating season

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT IN SEOUL

EAGERLY innocent, a party of South Korean officials and professors went to Moscow last May to compare notes with the Soviet Union's experts on that little-known land, North Korea. The guesses of the Russians shocked them. The South Korean government had generously assumed that the North's GNP per person was a little under \$1,000 last year, about a fifth of the South's figure. Nonsense, snorted the Russians: it was less than half that, maybe \$400, not much above India's and perhaps below China's.

South Korea had thought North Korea produced 5m tons of rice a year; the Russians said the North's consumption was 4m tons, half of it imported. The South had guessed that the North was using 70% of its industrial capacity; the Russians said that, because of energy shortages, it was more like 50%. Some of the South Koreans recalled the tales they had heard from Manchuria, the Chinese province where some 2m ethnic Koreans live. The North Koreans used to ask their kinsmen across the Yalu river for gifts like bicycles. Now they ask for food.

All this was before outsiders had an inkling of what was to come: the meeting of South Korea's President Roh Tae Woo with Mr Mikhail Gorbachev in San Francisco in June and, more surprising still, the announcement last month that the Soviet Union and South Korea were establishing diplomatic relations. North Korea's penury (even if it is not as bad as the Russians say) and the Soviet Union's decision to make South Korea the centrepiece of its Pacific diplomacy have combined to turn the 45-year-old contest between North and South Korea into the best show in Asia.

The latest instalment came this week. South Korea's prime minister, trailing 40-odd officials and 50 journalists behind him, took a four-hour trip by car and train to Pyongyang, the North's capital, to haggle with his communist counterpart about steps towards reconciliation—and, with the German experience ringing in ev-

ery Korean ear, eventual reunification.

The prime ministers had met once before, in Seoul last month, with little but the novelty value of the first such meeting in 40 years to show for it. Not a lot more happened at this week's session, which ended with a meeting between the South's prime minister and the North's dictator, Mr Kim Il Sung. The biggest news was that Mr Kim said he was willing to meet President Roh—though only if adequate progress was first made in the prime ministerial talks.

Mr Roh has been yearning for the political halo that even a purely symbolic summit would give him. He is not going to get one on the cheap. The North's aims in the talks are political and military: in particular, a whittling down of America's 45,000-strong

army in the South and no separate South Korean representation at the UN.

The South has wanted to use the talks to prise open the North, through family visits, investment and trade (last year the North took a comical \$152,000-worth of southern goods, 0.00025% of the South's exports). This week, in time-honoured Korean fashion, the two sides could not even agree on the title of a preliminary declaration, assuming they could ever agree on its contents. Still, they did decide to meet again, in Seoul on December 11th-14th.

The oddity of the talks, given the circumstances that rammed them down the isolationist Mr Kim's throat, is how two-sided they are. You would think that the North, abandoned by the Soviet Union and facing economic catastrophe, was about to go East Germany's way, and fast. Almost no Korean thinks so. One reason is the nature of the North's regime. Kim Il Sung, the Great Leader, and his son Kim Jong Il, the Dear Leader, have, through a personality cult of unparalleled extravagance, and a past fondness for conducting relations with the South by putting a bomb aboard one of its airliners and another under its cabinet, made themselves ghoulish figures of fun in the West. Yet the senior Mr Kim, a hearty-looking 78, is no joke at home.

He has run North Korea ever since the advancing Russians gave it to him in 1945. By the few accounts that have leaked out, Mr Kim and his family live it up as much as any Ceausescu or Honecker; and, especially with the example of those unfortunates before him, he will be fighting lustily for his future.

The North's 2m Communist-party members (out of a population of 22m), or at least the half of them who are privileged enough to be better off in their own country than they would be in a united capitalist Korea, will help him. So will the discipline and sheer ignorance of the population in the world's most comprehensive police state. North Koreans, their radios and television doctored to receive only the North's broadcasts, know little of the outside world. They probably tend to compare their lives with the not-so-distant feudal past and the years of the Japanese occupation, 1910-45. Even a little hunger may not seem so bad.

Nor is Mr Kim easily cornered. The South's strategy towards the North had seemed to be working far



A falling idol?

Marriage lines

	South Korea	North Korea	West Germany	East Germany
Population 1989 m	42.4	22.4	62.0	16.4
GNP per head 1989 \$	4,500	400	19,300	4,500
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% of total trade with socialist countries 1989	3	71*	5	56
Defence budget as % of GNP latest estimate	5	30	3	8
Passenger cars per '000 population latest	27	1†	450	220
T.V. sets per '000 population latest	170	10†	360	360

Sources: World Bank, FAO, IMF, IISI, PlanEcon, OECD, Commerzbank, UK Dept of Transport. *The Economist* estimates * 1988 † rough estimate

better than it had hoped. The Soviet Union, having made its peace with China last year, had, it seems, concluded that the North no longer had any great geopolitical importance for the Russians; and, second, that South Korea would make a much more promising economic partner than the Japanese, even if the Russians' territorial dispute with Japan could be promptly settled.

Hence the Soviet Union's swift embrace of South Korea. China would still offer ideological support to its old friend, but Mr Kim, who made a hurried visit to Beijing after he got word of the Soviet brush-off, could expect no money to replace Russia's. As the North began fading economically, South Korea confidently reasoned, it would have to open up to the South.

Enter Japan, in the person of Mr Shin Kanemaru, a 77-year-old who is the most powerful politician in the ruling Liberal Democratic party. He went to North Korea last month to be filmed talking to a beaming Mr Kim Il Sung (who had refused even to see the Soviet foreign minister, Mr Edward Shevardnadze, when he was in Pyongyang earlier). Mr Kanemaru, who holds no government post, promised the North \$5 billion in hard cash—"compensation", as the Japanese call reparations, for their long occupation of the place. Soon after, Mr Kim announced that he would be receptive to the idea of diplomatic relations with Japan.

Apoplectic is a mild word for the feelings of South Korea's government about this. The South's high officials think that, just as they were cornering Mr Kim, the Japanese were opening a comfortable exit for him. Why trade with the South when Japan is handing over billions?

The South's leaders believe Japan has decided its interest lies in a divided Korea: it can be controlled more easily than a united one. In their view Japan's aims of the 1930s have survived in the breasts of old conservatives. At the least, the South Koreans are right about who is in charge in Japan: despite the deep embarrassment of Japan's diplomats, Mr Kanemaru's promises to the

North are likely to be honoured.

While the South longs for reunification, it does not want it yet, please. Officials talk of a gradual process that would lead smoothly to union in, say, 2000. They argue, persuasively, that not only does the North need a controlled decompression from its present, highly unnatural state; the South would be strained almost unendurably by the burdens of a quick reunification.

South Korea has been perhaps the world's most successful developing country over the past 30 years, but it is still a developing country. Its GNP of about \$4,500 per person is modest. It has inflation (consumer prices will rise by 8-10% this year), its central bank is weak (money supply has been allowed to rise, at the government's behest, by 21% and more a year), its industrial structure is too concentrated, its financial system primitive. It has no welfare system to speak of. Its society is riven, its

young democracy is unproven and its politicians are a pretty unimpressive lot. This is no West Germany, confident that it can weather the gales blowing out of a collapsing other half.

The South's emissaries tell Mr Kim, and fervently want to believe it themselves, that like China North Korea can open up economically without abandoning its political authoritarianism. Asia is not Europe, they say; Seoul itself was under a general night-time curfew as recently as a decade ago, and the South is still a fairly regimented place. Even a political explosion in the North, say some southerners, will lead only to a change of regime, not of attitude towards the idea of absorption by the South.

But poking holes in a tightly sealed container is an unpredictable experiment. One high southern official says privately that his government has begun studying how it can best cope if the North suddenly collapses. The South and the North may yet find that the world's anti-communist revolution is bigger than both of them.

A taste of glory

THE colonial powers did bring something with them. The English taught the Indians to play cricket. The French taught the Vietnamese *la gloire*. After the young Le Duc Tho left his French-run school, he spent the rest of his life promoting the glories of communism. Some of this involved helping to defeat the French in 1954. But he retained his Frenchness, his taste for Gitanes, his refusal to admit that he could be wrong.

Henry Kissinger told him, "I admire your ability to change impossible demands to merely intolerable demands and call this progress." De Gaulle himself could not have asked for a nicer compliment. Mr Kissinger, then in charge of America's foreign policy, had three years of negotiations with Tho in the early 1970s which led to the American withdrawal from Vietnam. The two men were jointly offered the Nobel peace prize. Tho declined, perhaps because he could not bring himself to share anything with an American, perhaps because he decided that this was another daft notion by the Nobel people.

Peace did not come. Tho led the final offensive that took Saigon in 1975. The rest is history, boat

people, economic collapse and all.

Tho was also in charge of the invasion of Cambodia in 1978, and probably regretted Vietnam's withdrawal ten years later. The French had tended to appoint Vietnamese as middle-rank administrators of Indochina (Tho's father was a civil servant) and the Vietnamese still think of themselves as France's successors over the whole of the region.

Tho died of cancer in Hanoi on October 13th, aged 79. Earlier this year he went to France for a course of treatment. It didn't do him any good, but he was sure that no other country could have offered more.



Kissinger with Tho and interpreter

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景教流行中國碑頌并序

粵若常然真寂先先而无

二氣暗空易而天地開日

此是之中隙冥同於彼非

無得煎迫轉燒積昧亡途

有說之舊法理家國於天



대진경교류행중국비

(大秦景教流中國碑)

아! 영원불변의 진리시며 시작도 없이 영원하시며 전능하시 우주만물을 창조하시고 운행하시며 인간에게 신령한 성품을 주신 지존자 대 주재자는 오묘하신 삼위일체 여호와 이시다. 저는 +자로 사방의 방위를 정하시고 본원의 영역을 일으켜서 상대적 2기를 교류케 하시었다.

혼돈에서 하늘과 땅을 분간하시고 해와 달을 운행하여 밤과 낮을 정하시고 말씀으로 천지와 인간을 창조 하셨다. 특히 인간에게는 양심과 하나님과 교통할수 있는 성품을 주시고 만물을 주관하게 하시니 처음 인간은 순진 소박하여 정욕이 없었으나 사탄의 유혹을 받아 마음이 교만하여 저도 하나님과 같이 위대하다는 망상을 가지고 불순종하여 하나님과 영원히 떠나게 되었다.

이결과 365종의 인간들은 각자 마음대로 종교의 문을 열어 혹자는 자연으로, 혹자는 기도와 제사로, 혹자는 위선과 간사한 지혜로, 신앙의 종주를 삼으려는 노력으로 바빠졌다. 인간은 아무 소득없이 욕심에 사로잡혀 혼미의 숲속에서 방향을 잃고 오래동안 헤매이고 있었다.

이에 삼위일체 메시아께서 그영광을 감추시고 도성인신하여 대진에 탄생하시니 별의 중조를 본 파사의 박사들이 별의 인도함을 따라가서 예물을 바쳤다. 저는 구약 24선지의 예언을 성취 하시고 위대한 나라를 다스리시며 삼위일체의 오묘한 종교를 창설하였다. 저는 선량한 신앙인에게 천국 8 복에 관한 법도를 가르치시고 단련시켜서 참된 인격을 이루게 하시고 믿음, 소망, 사랑으로 영생의 문을 열어서 사망을 떨하고 암흑을 폐하고 광명을 비추시니 사탄의 간계가 다 좌절 되었다. 저는 자비로서 죄인을 천국으로 인도 하시어 영원을 가진 인간의 구원의 길을 열어서 구속사업을 마치시니 진리의 태양이 떠 올라 광명의 날이 이르렀다. 저는 27권의 경전을 남기시고 기묘한 영계와 세례의 법을 가르쳐서 성령의 감동으로 인간의 감정을 씻고 겸허한 인격을 완성시켜서 십자가의 인표를 세상에 비추어 사랑으로 연합하게 하시었다.

은혜의 복음을 전함은 영생의 길을 전함이요, 수업을 기르고 머리를 깎음은 전도자의 귀천을 균등하게 함이요, 재물을 축적지 않음은 봉사하고 사재를 남기지 않음이라. 독거와 명상으로 심신의 제계를 이룩하고 정숙과 근신으로 행실의 계율을 정하고 매일 아침 7점 기도함으로 산자와 죽은자를 비호하고 매7일 마다 예배와 예물을 드려서 마음과 뜻을 순결하게 함이로다.

참된 도는 그 승덕이 크게 나타남으로 우리는 이 도를 경교라 칭하게 되었다. 오직 경교는 성자없이는 반포되지 못하고 성자는 경교없이 위대함을 알지 못하고 성자와 경교가 부합하

여 천하가 밝아지게 되었다.

태종 황제께서는 위대한 덕으로 국운을 부흥시키시고 성군으로 백성을 다스리실 때에 대진의 아라본이라는 덕있는 인물이 진리의 경전을 가지고 바람조화를 바라보며 험란한 길을 따라서 정관 9년 큰당나라 장안성에 도착하니 태종황제께서는 재상 방원령에게 명하여 장안서교에 나가서 그들을 국민으로 영접하게 하였다. 정관 12년 7월 태종황제께서는 다음과 같이 조서를 내리셨다.

“도는 인간의 고정된 명칭이 있을수 없고 성자는 시대적 국한한 교훈에 끝나지 않으며 지역에 따라 적합하게 가르쳐 모든 백성을 구제하게 되는 것이다. 대진국의 숭고한 아라본이 경전과 성상을 조정에 헌납함으로 그 교지를 상고 해보니 이는 기묘하면서도 자연스럽게 그 발생과 완성이 확립되어 있으며 그 설명이 간단하고도 명료하다. 이도의 원리되로 살면 세상 염려를 잊을 수 있고 물질과 인간 관계를 바르게 할수있다. 이 도를 온 천하에 실행함이 가하나 장안 의령방에 대진사 일동을 건축하여 경승 21 인을 상주케 하다 일직이 주나라 도덕이 쇠퇴하고 노자도 청수를 타고 사천으로 올라가고 대 당의 위광이 찬란하게 빛나는 오늘 경교의 풍조과 동방을 향하여 밀려 왔도다.”

유사에게 명하여 태종황제의 초상화를 대린사 벽에 걸어 놓으니 영명한 광채는 빛나 경교의 영원한 자랑이 되었다. 대진국은 서역기도와 한과 위의 역사들을 고찰하즉, 남은 산호해 북은 상보의 산, 서는 선경화림, 동은 장풍약주를 경계하는 광대한 나라다.

대진국에서는 화종포(비단), 반귀향(향품), 진주 금강석이 산출되며, 물자가 풍부하고 국태민안하며 경교가 아니면 행하지 아니하며 군주는 유덕의 인물이며 국토는 광대하고 문물은 발달된 나라이다. 고종황제도 황통을 계승하여 경교의 덕을 빛나게 하시여 각주에 경교회당을 건립하시고 경교승 아라본에게 진국대 법주라는 관직을 제수하였다. 경교는 전국 10도에 전파되고 나라는 부유하여지고 백성은 선량하게 되고, 가가호호에 경복이 풍성하게 되었다.

공종황제 말년에 불교도가 세력을 모아 동주에서 경교를 공격하고 조소하며 경교를 모독하였다. 그러나 서방의 뛰어난 고승 스라담동이 경교 유대를 강화 시키고 오묘한 진리를 부흥시키는데 힘을 다하였다. 현종 황제께서는 경교에 독실 하시어 국영동 5방백에게 명하여 대진사의 재단을 재건 하게 하여 일시 기울어졌던 경교의 초석을 바로 잡아 경교를 크게 부흥시키시었다. 용발은 멀다해도 궁검이 닿을듯 하며 용안은 지척에서 배알하는 것 같았다.

천보 3년 대진국의 고승 조지가 별을 보고 새 덕화를 추구 당에 도착하여 현종 존전에 배알하니 황제는 라담과 보륜동 17명에게 명하여 조지 고승을 맞이하여 여경궁에서 공덕을 닦게 하시고 사원의 명제를 친필로 써서 하사 하시니 청옥이 빛나고 현판은 공중에 높이 달려 만인이 우러러 보게 되었다. 황제의 은총은 남산 보다 높으며 넘쳐 흐르는 덕은 동해와 같이 깊었다.

도는 불가능이 없으시고 그 능한 도가 경교이다.

성황은 경교를 위하여 하지 않는 일이 없으시니 하신 일들을 기술함이 가하다 하겠다. 영명 하신 속종 황제는 영무군등 5군에 경교 사원을 건립하시고 천래의 선한 도를 가추시니 천운이 열려서 국가에는 대경이 항상 임하고 황업은 확립 되었다.

문무 겸비한 대종 황제는 성운이 널리 퍼지니 만사가 형통 하시었다. 강탄절에는 향품을 하사 하사 성공을 축하 하시고 어병을 분급하여 경교 신도를 환대 하시었다. 문무를 겸비한 덕종 황제는 8조의 선정을 베푸시사 흑백간의 모든 사건을 바로 처리 하시고 9개의 법령을 유신하여 경교의 사명을 다하게 하였다. 황제는 경교의 신묘한 진리를 통달 하시고 비행이나 수치는 전혀 없이 하시었다.

그의 마음은 위대 하시며 겸허 하시고 고요 하시며 너그러우시며 자비 하심으로 도탄에 빠진 민중을 구제하여 경교의 수행 목표를 달성 하시니 바람과 비가 적시에 내리고 천화는 안정되고 백성은 이치에 능하고 재물에는 청렴하게 되고 산자는 창대하게 되고 죽은자도 평안을 느끼게 되고 내생의 생각을 반영하며 감정을 성실히 표현하게 됨은 경교의 강한 영향의 효과이다.

경교승 이사 (伊斯)는 동산방 (대시주 김자광록대부) 절도사의 부사이며 시전중감으로서 자색장삼을 입을수 있도록 운허를 받았으나 그는 교만하지 않고 화평 과 인혜를 즐기며 이를 통하여 경교를 실천 하시었다. 이사는 멀리 왕사성으로 부터 중화에 왔으며 학술은 3조야에서 높임을 받고 예능의 능숙하여 그의 이름이 세상에 널리 알려 지셨다. 그는 궁전에서 충성을 나타냄으로서 그의 이름이 실록에 기록 되었다.

중서량 분양군 왕 각자의 공이 삭방에서 군 총지휘관으로 임명되자 속종황제 께서는 이사를 각의자의 보좌관으로 종군케 하시고 각의자의 침소 출입 할 정도로 대우를 받았다. 군중에서 교만하지 않고 각의자의 오른팔 과 같이 되어 군대의 안목이 되었다. 록봉과 하사품으로 가재를 축적하지 않고 하사 받은 금의는 모두 타인에게 구제 하였다. 이사는 낡은 경교 사원을 증축 하였는데 장식된 회랑 과 지붕의 관청의 색채는 마치 웅치가 날아 가는것 같았다. 경교의 문호를 크게 개방하여 인자로 은혜를 베풀었다.

그는 매년 이웃 경교사원의 경교승을 회집하여 경건 수련회를 개최 하였다. 신에게 봉사하며 주린者 에게 먹이고 헐 벗은 자에게 입히고 병든자를 고쳐주고 죽은자를 안식하게 하니 일찌기 도인들에게서 찾아보지 못하던 미덕을 수행하게 하였다. 이들을 경교의 백의 승이라 칭 하였다. 그러므로 비석을 웅장하게 건립하여 경교의 미덕과 정열을 선양 하여야 하게 되었다.

진리이신 주는 시작이 없으시며 깊고 오묘하시며 영원 불변하신 분이시다. 거룩한 뜻으로 우주 만물을 창조 하시고 운행하시며 땅을 일으키시고 하늘을 세우신 그분이 자신이 도성 인신하여 땅 위에 오사 죄인을 구원하심이 광대무변 하시다. 의의 태양이 떠 오르고 암흑

의 권세가 사라지니 오묘한 진리 만이 나타 나시었다.

위엄과 문덕이 높으신 태종황제는 진리에 탁월하여 때를 따라 천란을 평정 하시고 하늘을 펴시고 땅을 확정 하시니 광명한 경교가 이 나라에 들어오게 되었다. 경전을 번역하고 교회를 건립하여 산자와 죽은자의 구원의 방주가 되게하니 만복이 함께 이르러 만인이 평강을 누리게 되었다. 고종황제도 성업을 계승하여 정밀한 교회건물을 신축하니 화평한 궁기가 광대하게 전국에 편만하게 되었다. 황제는 진리를 밝게 선포하기 위하여 의식을 가추고 영적교주를 임명하니 백성들은 안락하고 평강을 누리고 자연계도 재앙과 고난이 없게 되었다.

현종 황제 께서도 진리의 정도를 잘 수행하시고 하사하신 어필의 제액은 광채가 찬란하고 보수처럼 아름다웠다. 하사된 황제의 초상화는 관육같이 빛나고 백성들은 공경하게 되었다. 황제의 적선은 빛나고 모든 백성은 그경사에 힘 입었다. 숙종황제가 제위에 오르시니 하늘의 위엄이 어가를 인도 하시고 황제의 모습은 태양같이 빛났고 상서의 풍화는 죄악을 쓸어 없이 하고 만복이 황실에 돌아오니 악기는 영영히 사라지고 소란은 진정되고 티끌을 씻으시고 중화를 재건 하였다. 대종황제의 “인” 과 “공의” 성덕은 하늘과 땅을 합한것 같이 펴시니 백성은 번창하고 물질은 풍성하여 향의 제전으로 공덕을 쌓으며 세상을 잘 다스리시다. 그러므로 일출의 극동으로부터 위덕이 오고 일몰의 극서로 부터 인화에 귀의 하도다.

건종 황제 께서 황위에 오르사 명덕을 닦으시고 무위로서 사해를 잠잠케 하시고 문덕으로 만방을 청신케 하시었다. 현명하게 백성의 악을 살피시고 중경으로 사물의 시비를 관촬하시니 세계가 광명하기 되고 모든 외방이 황제를 본 받게 되었다.

경교의 도는 광대 무변하며 위대하며 보편적이며 감화력이 강한 구원의 진리를 만방에 전한다. 주께서는 이 도를 경운하실 능력이 있고 주의 종은 증거할 사명이 있음으로 이 웅장한 비를 건립하여 지상의 도를 송축한다.

대당 건종 2년 신유 1월 7일 건립
대당 법주승 영로는 경교에 능통하며
종 6품 대주 조영과장 여수엄

번역자 기독교 사학도 이관속 석사
중국지체 장애인 구제 사업 후원회 제공

THE KOREAN RESEARCH CENTER NEWS

(Social Sciences and Humanities Research Center of Korea, Inc.)

90-1, 1 Ga, Chung-jong Ro, Sudaemun Gu,

Scoul, Korea

Tel: 73-4533, 4635

No. 23

(November 1962 — January 1963)

Spring 1963

C O N T E N T S

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PUBLICATION

During the past three months the Center published the following publications:

The Korean Studies Series, Vol. 17. A Study of Dialect in Cholla Nam Do
by Hackney Choe (November 1962)

The Korean Research Center Bulletin—Journal of Social Sciences and
Humanities, No. 17. (December 1962)

The Korean Research Center News, No. 22. Winter 1962 (November 1962)

In Press:

The Korean Studies Series, Vol. 15. A Study on the Dress and Ornaments During the Yi Dynasty by Dong-wook Kim

DONATION

Mr. Tack-bo Chun, President of Chun-u Sa, generously donated ₩100,000 to the Center on January 30, 1963 for the fiscal 1962-63.

Dong Kook University donated ₩10,000 to the Center on December 7, 1962 for the fiscal 1961-62.

Prof. Suk-hae Tsung of Yonsei University donated the original copy of "The April 25th Professors' Statement" on January 10, 1963. The statement was signed by 264 professors from twenty universities and colleges.

SEMINAR

The following seminar was held at the Center on January 11, 1963.

Speaker: Dr. John Young
Professor of History, Georgetown University
Language Supervisor, University of Maryland

Topic: A Survey of Japanese-Chinese-U.S. Foreign Relations Documentary Sources and the Scholar's Needs for Korean Sources.

FOREIGN VISITORS

Mr. Morgan Edward Clippinger
Columbia University
U. S. A. November 3, 1962

Mr. Lillian M. Parmley
Education Director
Osan Air Base
Korea November 13, 1962

Mr. Don H. Morris President Abilene Christian College Abilene, Texas U. S. A.	December 3, 1962
Mr. L. Haskell Chesshir Church of Christ Kimpo Station Seoul	December 3, 1962
Phra. Rajanisudelhmedhi Assistant Rector Mahachulalongkorn Buddhist University Thailand	December 13, 1962
Phra. Medhivaraganacaraza Secretary-General Mahachulalongkorn Buddhist University Thailand	December 18, 1962
Phra. Udornganadhikara Mahachulalongkorn Buddhist University Thailand	December, 18, 1962
Lt. Col. S. Dhamopick Chief of Ecclesiastical Education Division Ministry of Education Thailand	December 18, 1962
Lt. Usah Thromma Army Chaplain of Thai Army Royal Thai Company Korea	December 18, 1962
Dr. John Young Language Supervisor University of Maryland Tokyo, Japan	January 11, 1963

Dr. Walter Hohenstein
Assistant Director, Korea
University of Maryland
Seoul

January 11, 1963

CENTER MEMBERSHIP

The Center is happy to have the following new members:

Mr. Morgan Edward Clippinger, Columbia University, U. S. A.

Mr. Joseph S. Roseman, East-West Center, University of Hawaii

Mr. Chung, Yang En, Seoul National University

Mr. C. I. Kim, Dept. of Political Science, Western Michigan Univ., U. S. A.

Mr. Park, Won Sun, Yonsei University

Mr. Marshall R. Phil., Jr., Graduate School, Seoul National University

Mr. Harold F. Cook, Seaton Hall University, U. S. A. (Renewal)

Mr. Robert W. Kilgore, RALL 394166, 321 USASABN, Camp Red Cloud, 8th
U. S. Army

Mr. Hong, Soon Ok, Dong Kuk University

Mr. Gardner W. Munro, Director, International Social Service, Seoul

The Center membership is open to institutions and individuals who are interested in the Center's activities. Members are entitled to receive one copy each of the Center publications for one year and are invited to attend the seminars and to use the Center library facilities. Annual fee for the membership is 1,500 Won or US\$15.00.

LIBRARY

Library Hours:

9:00 — 17:00 daily Monday through Saturday.

Closed on Sundays and Holidays

Library Card Issued:

Nov. '62	Dec. '62	Jan. '63	Total
10	37	47	94

Readers:

	Days open	Total readers	Daily average	Book loans
Nov. '62	26	1224	47	2
Dec. '62	24	1245	52	—
Jan. '63	24	1864	78	—
Total	74	4333	58	2

Processing:

258 vols. 1,087 cards

Acquisitions:

Books: 90 vols. (Purchase: 16 vols; Gift & Exchange: 74 vols.)
 Periodicals: 1,121 items (Subscription: 720 items; Gift & Exchange: 401 items)

Gift and Exchange:

Received: 74 vols. 401 items
 Sent: 377 vols. 550 items

During the past three months the Center received books and periodicals as gift and exchange from the following institutions and individuals:

Name of Institutions and Individuals (International)	Vols.	Items
American Anthropological Association, U. S. A.		1
The Asia Foundation, U. S. A.		6
California, University of, U. S. A.	2	1
Chosen Kakkai, Japan	1	
Committee of Correspondence, U. S. A.		1
Colorado, University of, U. S. A.		1
Cornell University, U. S. A.		1
Council for Sciences of Indonesia, Indonesia		1

Council on Economic & Cultural Affairs, Inc., U. S. A.	4
Department of State, U. S. A.	11
Duke University, U. S. A.	1
Ilford House, London, England	1
International House of Japan, Inc., Japan	2
International Labor Organization, Geneva, Switzerland	1
International Social Science Council, France	2
John Price Jones Company, Inc., U. S. A.	5
Korean Research & Information Office, U. S. A.	2
Kraus Periodicals, Inc., U. S. A.	1
Kyoto University, Japan	1
Library of Congress, U. S. A.	18
Macmillan and Co., Ltd., England	1
Minnesota, University of, U. S. A.	2
National Central Library, Taiwan	7
National Diet Library, Japan	28
National Education Association, U. S. A.	1
National Library, India	1
National Taiwan University, Taiwan	3
New Asia College, Hong Kong	1
Nik Kan Shinwa Kai, Japan	2
Oceana's Publications, Inc., England	2
Smithsonian Institute, U. S. A.	1
Social Science Research Council, U. S. A.	1
Swedish-Korean Society, Sweden	1
Tenrikyo Overseas Mission Department, Japan	1
Toho Gakkai, Japan	1
Unesco, France	1
United Nations Library, Switzerland	4
United States Book Exchange, Inc., U. S. A.	15
United States Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands, Japan	6
United States Department of Agriculture, U. S. A.	2
United States Government Printing Office, U. S. A.	13
Washington, University of, U. S. A.	1
Wisconsin, University of, U. S. A. (Dr. Fred Harrington)	1

Local	Vols.	Items
監察委員會	1	1
京畿大學	1	1
慶尙南道教育研究所	1	1
經濟企劃院	2	5
慶熙大學校	6	6
高麗	5	5
空軍中央圖書館	1	1
公報部	1	1
公州師範大學圖書館	1	1
鎭山勞報社	1	1
交通公務員訓練所	7	7
國家再建最高會議圖書館	2	2
國立工業研究所	1	8
國立中央觀象臺	1	4
國防大學院	5	5
國史編纂委員會	5	4
김충국(고대)	1	1
內閣企劃統制官室	1	1
農業協同組合中央會	1	15
大邱大學	2	2
大韓國際法學會	1	1
大韓貿易振興公社	3	3
大韓佛教社	1	2
大韓出版文化協會	1	1
덴마크(크)領使館	1	1
獨逸大使館	1	32
東亞大學	1	1
文教部	10	10
美國文化院	3	1
法制處	1	1
思想界社	3	3
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서울特別市市史編纂委員會	2	2
成均館大學校	9	9

世界文化自由會議韓國本部	4
首都女子師範大學	1
淑明女子大學校	1 3
新人間社	1
亞細亞問題研究所	1 2
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延世大學校	2
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中央大學校	1 3
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學生圖書館	1
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韓國經濟學會	1
韓國勞動組合總聯盟	1
韓國圖書館協會	2
韓國獨逸文學會	1
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韓國電力株式會社	2
韓國革命裁判史編纂委員會	2
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漢陽大學校	6
韓日文化研究所	1 1

LIST OF CURRENT ACQUISITION

(Nov. 62 — Jan. 63)

040

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2. *List of the Korean Research Center Koreana Collection* (Annually)
3. *Bulletin of the Korean Research Center—Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities* (Semi-annually).
4. *The Korean Studies Series* (Continuously).
5. *The Korean Theses Series* (Continuously).
6. *The Korean Research Center Seminar Series* (Continuously).
7. *The Korean Research Center News* (Quarterly).
8. *List of Master's and Doctor's Degrees Offered in Korea, 1945—1960.*

The Korean Theses Series:

- No. 1. *The Origin of the Korean Communist Movement* By Robert A. Scalapino and Chong-sik Lee

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- Vol. 1. *A Study of Marriage and Divorce in the New Civil Code of Korea* by Chuso Kim.
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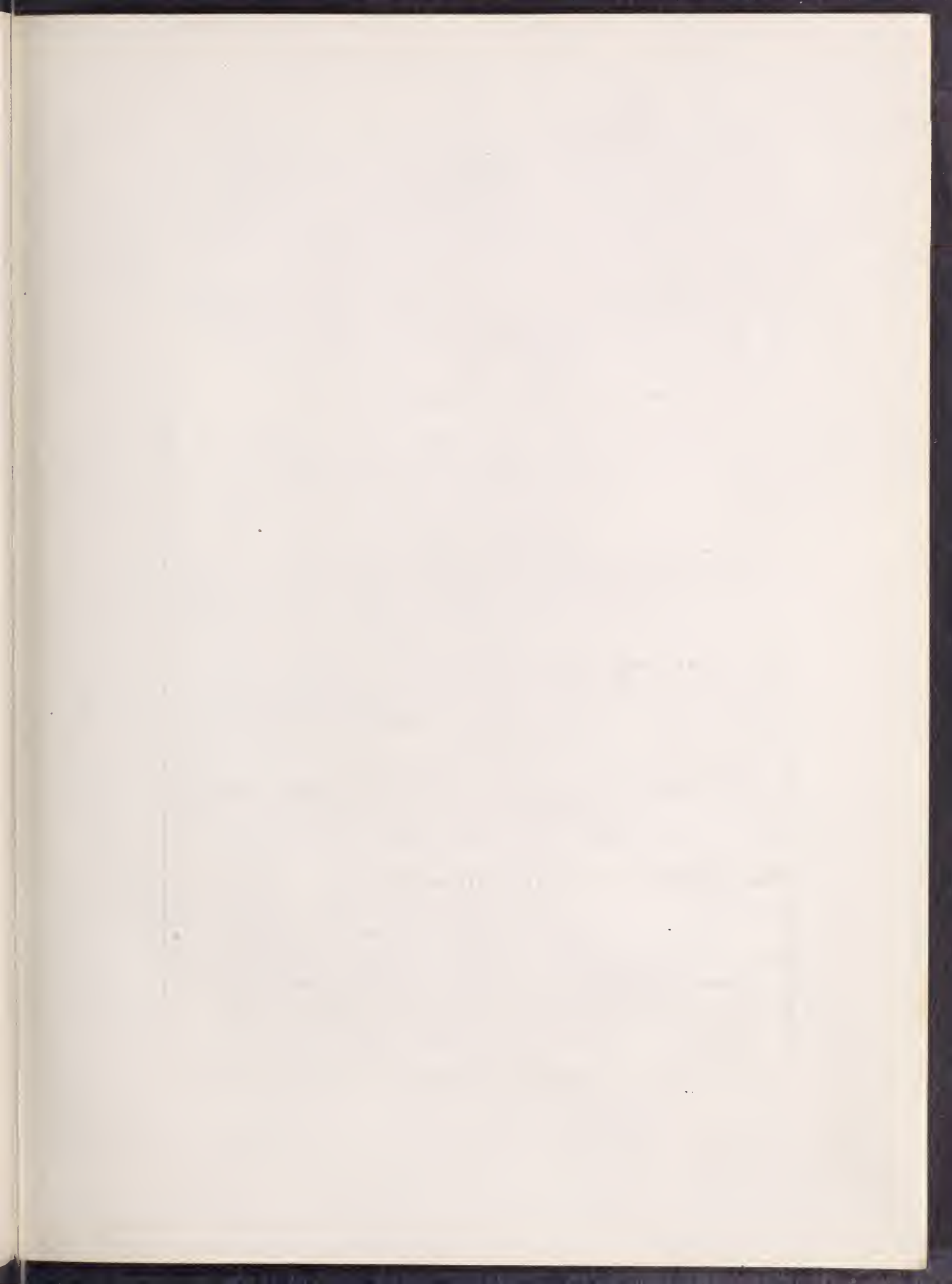
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KOREA. Political - Liberation 1945

As 24th Corps under Gen. Hodge left Okinawa for Korea 5 Sept 45, American planes dropped leaflets ordering ① no demonstrations vs. Japanese, ② no welcome to US forces. At landing on Sept. 8, in Inchon, crowds with crude, hastily made Korean flags, in their Sunday best, paraded to welcome them. Japanese police, with Hodge's order vs demonstrations, fired into crowd, killing 2, wounding 10. p. 11, 12

38th parallel division - a temporary military expedient, born at Potsdam, July 1945 making the 38th the dividing line between the two zones of surrender. "No more obvious line could have been chosen for expediency's sake, and none more unsatisfactory as a permanent frontier" - p. 8

- Mission to Korea, Edgar S. Kennedy, Lond. 1952
(Derek Verschoyle)

→
+orea is a beautiful country. - p. 2, l. 9, 10

p. 2, l. 1 - should end in ?

l. 8 - lettered in numbers only by ...

p. 1, l. 5 - those proud Kings of Korea even
burned ~~the~~ ^{a Strip} ~~the~~ ~~coasts~~ a 10-mile ~~side~~
~~wide~~ ^{strip} along their own coasts in the hopes...

¶ 2, p. 1, l. 1 history of our times ... this
little country

¶ 2, l. 3 the people of that isolated Kingdom
l. 6 all crowded in

61
84
1 2/89

P 1, l 1 "some time" - "an American"

l 4 "I'll never be able to understand Koreans..."

P 7, P 3, l. 5 below the two, Huh Chung,
l 6 "Coup d' etats"

P 4 l 4 - poets, editors, doctors, teachers,
housewives, street vendors, shoe-shine boys -

P 5, l 4 'as likely as not'

P 8, P 6 - Helen Kim is a ~~clerk~~ ~~clerk~~,
P 11 P 2, l. 2 "the most illiterate country -

~~P 11, P 2, l 2+3 "crowds of Seoul's ~~illiterate~~~~
~~and ~~...~~"~~

P 14 P 4 "gift from the Presby. C.OEMAR."

P 15, P 6 "An elder who saved the Church
from destruction by fire by diverting the attention of ~~the~~
a small group of Comm." ~ ~ Overjoyed at news ^{that} the Church was not

p 17, #1 - distinguish betw. missionaries
and Koreans.

~~p 17 # 4, i. + schism is not ~~being~~ to
the Church of~~

p 19, #1 on lay witness. - ex. of a
~~Women's~~ Presby. Wom. Org. circle meeting
in Andong.